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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR.

MANY PERSONS WERE INJURED.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT A CORNER-STONE LAYING OF A CHURCH AT LORAIN, O.

ONE CHILD KILLED OUTRIGHT.

TEN AT LEAST OF THE WOUNDED PEOPLE WILL CERTAINLY DIE OF THEIR INJURIES.

ABOUT 40 MORE BADLY HURT.

A Temporary Floor Laid Across the Foundations Gave Way During Services.

BLAMED UPON THE CONTRACTOR.

LORAIN, O., Oct. 6.—While a great crowd of people was assembled this afternoon to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Mary's church, a temporary floor on which many of the people were standing suddenly gave way, precipitating many men, women and children into the basement. One was killed outright, 10 were fatally injured, and between 30 and 40 others were badly hurt.

Fully 5,000 people were in attendance at the ceremonies. The priests were in the midst of their services when the accident occurred. The foundation for the new building extended for about 10 feet above the basement bottom, and on this foundation was erected a rough but supposed to be substantial platform, where the ceremonies were held, and where a large part of the crowd had collected. It is thought that almost 2,000 people were standing on this rudely constructed floor, when a section of it containing about 300 people sank beneath its burden, and precipitated them into the pit beneath.

The section that gave way was in two wings, and when it sank it formed a death trap for the people crowded upon it, from which there was very little chance to escape. The pit resembled an inverted roof, of a very steep slant, the ends being closed up by stone walls, and into this death trap there were crowded men, women and children, in a struggling, screaming and fainting mass.

As the floor gave way, a great cry went up from the multitude standing upon it, but in another second the floor had fallen, and carried in its ruin the lives of several people. Those at the top of the mass easily escaped, but when the pit was partly emptied those victims still entrapped could not clamber up the steep sides, and they trampled over each other, in their efforts to escape, like wild animals, the stronger ones getting on top, and the weak being crushed beneath the greater weight.

Although there were thousands of people ready to rush to the rescue, they could render very little aid to the helpless persons in the pit, and several minutes elapsed before ropes and ladders could be procured to put down to the people that they might escape. When assistance finally reached the victims, one had already been trampled to death, and others were fatally injured.

The old Catholic church and school near by were turned into a hospital. Into this were carried those who were injured. Following is the list of the killed and wounded:

Killed.

MARY WEBER, 3 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mat Weber, of Sheffield.

Fatally Injured.

ROSA McGEE, 3 years old, skull fractured.

KATIE GRIFFIN, 8 years old, hurt internally.

MRS. MARY McGRACITH, left leg crushed and hurt internally.

MRS. JOHN EUSTIN, aged woman, left leg crushed and chest injured.

MRS. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, spine injured and left leg crushed.

MARY GAIBER, chest crushed and hurt internally.

MRS. MICHAEL KELLING, injured internally.

MRS. KATE DIEDRICK, both legs broken and hurt internally.

JOHN FIELDCAMP, hurt internally.

MRS. MARGARET MACKERT, hurt internally.

Those badly injured, but who will recover, are: Nellie Dollard, head cut; Nicholas Wagner, skull fractured; Leo Theobald, 3 years old, head cut; Colonel W. I. Brown, leg and arm bruised; Mrs. John Fox, both legs broken; Mrs. William Du Bergett, hurt internally; Mrs. Mary Latimer, right leg crushed; Mrs. Jacob Keefer, hurt internally, and leg will have to be amputated; John Martin, leg broken; John Eustin, back hurt; Mrs. M. Bruce, ankle broken; William Ryan, leg broken. Many others were severely bruised.

A score of doctors were called, and they were kept busy for hours caring for the injured, several of whom will die before morning. The accident was due to defective timbers. The contractor was told yesterday that the platform was insecure, but he said it would hold all the people that could be crowded upon it.

Notwithstanding the great shock of the accident, the priests succeeded in quieting the crowd, and afterward continued the services of dedication. Very Rev. Monsignor Boff, of Cleveland, delivered the sermon. It was eloquent and impressive, particularly so because of the awful disaster. The church will be one of the largest and finest in the city when completed, the sum of $35,000 being spent on its construction.

Fooled the Preacher.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 6.—A happy coulpe visited a Presbyterian minister here to-day, and while the girl coyly blushed the young man said they wanted to be married. The kind-hearted pastor soon had the ceremony performed. Before departing the smiling young husband handed an envelope to the minister. Then with his bride he left the house. The dominie was not a little astonished upon opening the envelope to find instead of a snug bank note a card upon which was written one word—"Thanks."

A Malt House Damaged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The roof of the malt house of the Globe brewery was found to be in flames at an early hour this morning, and three alarms were sent in. After a hard fight the firemen succeeded in saving the building, but the loss will reach $15,000, fully insured. Spontaneous combustion of malt is thought to have caused the fire.

AMNESTY FOR ARMENIANS.

Kamel Pasha Expected to Advise the Granting of It.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.—On Saturday Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, had an interview with Kiamel Pasha, the grand vizier, in which he made strong representations and forcibly urged upon him to cease making arrests of Armenians. Kiamel Pasha in reply expressed his anxiety to improve the situation. It is expected that he will advise the sultan to grant amnesty to all the Armenians who have been arrested in connection with the riots since Monday.

The ambassadors of the powers held a conference to-day and drew up a collective note, which will be presented to the porte to-morrow. Afterward they went to the porte personally, and made verbal representations on the subject of Armenia. The foreign men-of-war which are acting as guardships, have been ordered to moor in the harbor for the winter, in order to protect foreigners in case of need.

Sir Philip Currie has asked leave of the government to visit the Armenians now in prison in order to draw up a report. Up to Friday 80 bodies had been registered as victims of the disorder, all of which had been terribly wounded. Some of them contained over 20 gashes, besides bullet wounds, and others had been battered with bludgeons so as to be unrecognizable. All accounts concur that the number of victims thrown into the sea was only three. The gendarmes killed a few of the wounded.

Said Pasha has been reappointed minister of foreign affairs, to succeed Turkhan Pasha, who was appointed to that office to succeed Said Pash when the latter was grand vizier.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A Constantinople report to the "Daily News" says that the Armenian patriarch has received a list of the names of 400 Armenians who have been missing since last Monday, exclusive of the 92 bodies which have been sent to the Armenian hospital.

NO FAITH IN CHRISTIANS.

An Armenian's Advice to His Countrymen Concerning Redress.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—In his opening lecture at the Grand opera house to-day, before the Society for Ethical Culture, Mr. Mangasarian, the Armenian leader of that organization, referring to the Armenian massacres, said he would suggest that the Armenians withdraw their petition to the Christian powers for sympathy, and appeal for help to the Sultan of Morocco, the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Khedive of Egypt and the Shah of Persia.

"The Christian world," he said, "is perhaps waiting to see the Armenian people embrace Mohammedanism, that it may send missionaries to reconvert them one by one and at great expense."

Next Sunday Mr. Mangasarian will lecture on "The Religious Aspects of the Uprising in Constantinople."

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—At a mass meeting of the Armenians of Boston and vicinity this afternoon, the topic of general discussion was the recent atrocities in Constantinople, and the delay of the European powers in demanding redress of the Turkish government for those which occurred a year ago. Resolutions were passed by the meeting expressing sympathy for the compatriots now suffering in Turkish dungeons, and advocating revolutionary measures as the only way that the Armenian nation can be saved from extermination.

ACKNOWLEDGING DEFEAT.

One English Paper Thinks It Better to Accept It Gracefully.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The "Graphic" says this morning of the Yale-Cambridge contest at New York on Saturday:

"America has taken the conceit out of us in a way unequaled since Australia beat England at the oval in 1892, and it may, perhaps, be a longer time before we recover from the shock. As a first step toward accepting defeat gracefully, we might, perhaps, cease to talk quite so much about the differences of climate as a contributory cause of our defeat. When the Yale team came over and were beaten by Oxford they had to compete under conditions of cold and damp quite as foreign to their experience as the heat of New York has been to the Englishmen. We did not urge the disadvantages which Yale had suffered in diminution of our triumph, and it is not quite game to enlarge upon similar causes in mitigation of our defeat."

A STUBBORN CAPTAIN.

Refused to Leave His Sinking Ship and Was Drowned.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 6.—The Indian Liner Dunera, from Calcutta for London, has landed here nine of the crew of the Italian bark Filippo R., Captain Mortola, which left Cardiff September 17 for Buenos Ayres, and foundered en route. The Filippo R. sprang a leak in mid-ocean, and the crew worked incessantly at the pumps for three days, but they were obliged to abandon the ship. Captain Mortola, who refused to leave his ship, and the carpenter were drowned. The others of the crew had a terrible experience in an open boat. They had no oars, sails nor water, and they were in a raging storm for 30 hours. They had abandoned all hope when they were picked up by the Dunera.

THE BRAVE HOVA QUEEN.

Will Die Rather Than Surrender to the French.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A correspondent of the "Times" at Antananarive, writing under date of September 23, says: "The French are 30 miles off, and are advancing fast. The British cemetery and the French observatory here have been wrecked. The queen, in a speech yesterday said: 'The French are close upon you. You said you would fight for me, but you have not fought. I will not yield. I shall die at the palace.' The Hovas are preparing to make the last stand at Ambohmanga."

They Both Cried.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—A pathetic scene was witnessed in the civil court here on Thursday. The marriage of the distinguished musical artists, Eugene d'Albert and Teresa Carrona, was dissolved on the application of the wife, on the ground that her husband had deserted her. When the decree was announced the divorced woman cried bitterly, and the husband was similarly affected. Both were finally led weeping from the court by their respective counsel, going out by different doors.

Snubbed the British Admiral.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.—Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Nanking, has declined to receive a visit from the British Admiral Buller, on the plea of sickness. The British cruiser Alacrity is returning from the Yangtse Kiang. The Archer and the Undaunted are at Foo Chow.

Working for a New Railroad.

WHEELING, Oct. 6.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, a committee composed of Senator N. B. Scott, F. H. Lane and John C. Riheldaffer, was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of organizing a company, securing a charter and right of way for the projected Wheeling & Connellsville railroad. It is proposed to start with $5,000, and to invite the attention of capitalists when the right of way is secured.

DISTRESS IN NICARAGUA.

Eighty Per Cent of the Population Suffering and Half Starving.

(Correspondence Associated Press.)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 17.—President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has just appointed General Santiago Callejas, his present minister of the treasury and acting minister of interior, to go to Bluefields, and other Atlantic ports of Nicaragua, with full powers to make such official changes and issue and enforce, if he can, such orders and decrees as he may find necessary in an effort to try and regulate satisfactorily to the government of Nicaragua the political, financial and jury systems there. In other words, an attempt to cause the people on the eastern coast of Nicaragua, who all have grown up under a civil and criminal jurisprudence, copied or modeled by one of their former supreme court judges from the New York state code, to adopt and comply with the unimproved, commingled old Spanish laws and Napoleonic code that has been used, abused and evaded, as conditions suited, by lethargic western Nicaraguans for many years past.

President Zelaya has issued a decree granting free transportation of corn, beans, rice, plantains and vegetables over the national railroads in an effort to reduce the prevailing high prices in western Nicaragua for all articles of food. The long-continued, unseasonably dry weather has largely decreased the crop, the demand for labor and the wages to all kinds of laborers; consequently a majority of the middle and lower classes, which constitute about 80 per cent of the entire population of about 350,000 of Nicaragua, are reduced to living in closest ecomomy on such wild fruits and berries as they can gather, supplemented by the small quantities of corn, beans, plantains or rice they can buy, from day to day with their small earnings.

The coffee crop in the districts of volcanic-formed soils—the largest coffee-producing areas in this country—is not expected to yield this year over one-half the average production, and will require not one-half the usual number of laborers to gather through the three months when ripening, and then the competition of the unorganized laborers will reduce, most probably, the heretofore very low prices paid for this work.

THE BIGGEST OF HOLES.

New Waldorf Hotel Cellar to Be a Monster Affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—What is probably the biggest hole ever made in Manhattan island is under construction at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue to receive the foundations and form the cellars of the New Joan Jacob Astor hotel and the projected extension of Cousin William Waldorf's present Waldorf.

All day long the drills ring, the blasts boom, four stationary engines rattle and pant, and 200 men hammer, dig, shovel and scrape and shout at a procession of horses hauling away the ruck.

The cart is a curious feature. A steep incline of wooden trestle-work leads down into the pit. No horse with a loaded cart behind him could ever make the climb, so a cable is hitched to the shafts, an engine at the top winds the cable and up goes the astonished and doubtless grateful beast with his burden. All night long, under the blaze of electric lights, another army of horse and foot workers continue the babel.

Here are some of the figures covering the work, as given by Thomas P. Galligan, of the firm of contractors that have the job:

"The excavation is 35 feet deep, running 500 feet on Thirty-fourth street, 125 feet, or half the block, on Fifth avenue, with the Waldorf annex cellar, the same depth and 100 feet square, facing on Thirty-third street.

"From beginning to end we will take out more than 100,000 cubic yards of dirt. This is the largest excavation ever made in New York at one time."

THE VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Prospective Bridesmaids and the Best Man Selected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Miss Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough have not arranged all the details of their wedding. The duke is waiting to hear from the gentlemen he has asked to attend him as best man and ushers. Among his attendants will probably be the Hon. Ivar C. Guest, who has just arrived from London. Some of the acquaintances of Miss Vanderbilt whom she has asked to attend her at the wedding are Miss Marie Winthrop, daughter of Buchanan Winthrop; Miss Ela Brownson, daughter of Frederic Brownson; Miss Daisy Post, daughter of William Post; Miss Evelyn Burden, daughter of I. Townsend Burden; Miss Evelyn Jay, daughter of Colonel William Jay; Miss May Goelet, daughter of Ogden Goelet, and Miss Katherine Duer, daughter of William Duer.

NEW RAILROAD IN PERU.

It Will Traverse a Rich and Cultivated District.

LIMA, PERU, Oct. 6.—Congress has approved the project of a railroad running from Lima to Pisco, traversing a rich and a cultivated district. The construction of this railroad offers a grand opening for American capital.

The foreign department has caused to be printed in the daily papers the statement that assertions contained in telegrams sent from Sucre, Bolivia, to Buenos Ayres are unfounded. These assertions, as has been stated in previous dispatches to the Associated Press, were to the effect that Peru had advanced objections to that clause in the Chili-Bolivian treaty which granted to Bolivia two seaports on the Pacific coast, between Iquique and Arica.

Mine Laborers All Foreign.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 6.—President Judge Woodward has received the report of the mine inspector of the second anthracite district, and it reveals how completely the mining and laboring interests in this vicinity have, during the past few years, passed into the hands of the Polish and Hungarian element. Out of 823 men employed in the second district, but 164 are naturalized. Out of the 587 examined for certificates of competency during the past year, only 184 were citizens. Well-informed coal men say this proportion will hold good throughout the anthracite region.

The Fish Drowned Them.

TURNER, Ill., Oct. 6.—William Grote and Luther L. Hiatt were drowned this afternoon in Powders lake. They were out with several friends fishing, and while Hiatt was struggling to pull in a large fish, the row boat in which they were seated capsized. The men drowned before assistance could reach them. Hiatt was an ex-member of the legislature, and Grote a prominent merchant.

Brick Block Burned in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6.—The four-story brick block Nos. 1636 to 1644 Lawrence street, burned this evening. Losses: Leonard & Montgomery, building, $30,000; Cooper-Hagus furniture company, $15,000; Brunswick-Balke-Collender company, billiards and bar fixtures, $20,000; Trexel Bros. & Clark, bicycles and riding academy, $3,000; Illinois glass company, $10,000; total, $78,000.

Big Damages for a Dog's Death.

MEDIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—The suit brought by William H. Furness, of Wallingford, against the Union railway company, for the killing of a St. Bernard female dog will probably end to-morrow. He claims $1,000 for the dog, which was run over by a trolley car.

SENATOR HILL AFTER HARMONY.

HIS MAIN DESIRE IN PROCURING IT IS TO FURTHER HIS PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

HE HOPES FOR INDORSEMENT.

But Tammany Is Not Inclined to Give It Now.

THOS. B. REED'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It is more than suspected that Senator Hill has determined to make another effort to capture the Democratic presidential nomination next year. He has, up to the present, been quiescent and non-committal concerning his own desires. In fact, he has rather sought to create the impression that he was out of the presidential race of 1896, but recent movements on the part of this wily schemer tend to indicate that he thinks he has a chance worth working up. The senator essayed the role of peacemaker in New York, but to little purpose so far as his own prospects are concerned. He offended Tammany, which had hitherto supported him.

Now, with the purpose of showing that no pent-up Utica, or, indeed, the entire state of New York, contracts his ambition as a peacemaker between Democratic factions, the senator has tendered his services to the Democracy of other states. He will appeal to the Ohio Democracy from the stump to abandon all questions of division, including that of the currency, and rally to the support of all the party nominees. The senator will lift his voice in behalf of harmony and victory in Kentucky if the party managers of that state so desire.

With party unity as his shibboleth, Senator Hill may ask the Democrats of New York to again indorse him as their choice for president; but he has so incensed the regulars, including Tammany, that the opposition to him is more potent than at any period of his leadership in that state. The regulars are quietly but effectively laboring to concentrate all their forces upon ex-Secretary Whitney. The most influential Tammany Democrats, when they express themselves on the subject, declare with one accord that Whitney is by all odds the strongest candidate that New York, or, indeed, the whole east combined, can put before the people. The Whitney boom is making no noise; but it is being advanced by men skilled in the manipulation of politics, and among these men are many who in past struggles have been the most competent aids of Senator Hill.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, is strutting through the country uttering threats as to what he will do when congress meets, unless the administration shall, meantime, adopt and carry into effect such policy with regard to the Venezuela question as he deems proper in the premises. The importance of a determined stand on this question is fully recognized by the administration and the American people generally, but if it were possible to turn it into ridicule, the pretentious interposition of Livingston would do it. If there is a member of congress possessing less influence than Livingston, he has yet to develop himself.

The pompous member from Georgia seems to overlook the important fact, that the house of representatives to assemble next December will be overwhelming Republican, and that that party will take control of all prominent subjects. It is well understood that a feature of the Republican policy is to investigate the foreign policy of the present administration. The Venezuelan boundary question is relied upon by Mr. Reed and his followers to furnish some capital for the presidential aspirations of that gentleman. That being the case, of course, Livingston will not be permitted to gain any notoriety out of the subject.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

Additional Order by Secretary Morton About Exportations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—In accordance with section 2, of the act of congress approved March 3, 1891, and as amended in the act approved March 2, 1895, Secretary Morton has issued the following:

"It is ordered that all beef offered for exportation, whether fresh, salted, canned, corned or packed, shall be accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of this department, showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease, and that the meat was sound and wholesome. And in order that it may be determined whether all beef exported has been so inspected and found free from disease and wholesome, it is further ordered that the meat of all other species of animals which is packed in barrels, cases or other packages, shall be legibly marked in such manner as to clearly indicate the species of animals from which the meat was produced. Meat which is not so marked, and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection, will be subject to unpacking and examination in order to ascertain if it is uninspected beef.

"Notice is hereby given to exporters of beef, whether said beef is fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed or otherwise prepared, and to owners and agents of vessels upon which said beef is exported, that no clearance can be given to any vessel having on board said beef until the provisions of this order are complied with.

"As reliable evidence has been submitted showing that a large quantity of inspected beef has been prepared for exportation, the identity of which has been lost in the process of curing, and that the immediate enforcement of this order would prevent the fulfillment of many contracts now outstanding; and, as it is also evident that the inspection force of this department must be increased, before the affected trade can be properly accommodated, it is directed that this order shall not be enforced until January 1, 1896."

WARSHIPS SENT TO SHANGHAI.

Two American Cruisers Ordered to That Point.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Among the naval movements reported to the navy department to-day were the arrival of the Monocacy at Shanghai, and the departure of the Machias from Hankow for Shanghai and the treaty ports. While no reason is assigned by the commanding officers of these vessels for the movements, it is assumed to be a desire of the admiral commanding the Asiatic station to have them in southern China, where they may be readily available in the event of trouble such as has been experienced during the past summer in the looting and burning of missionary property. Both the Machias and the Monocacy are of light draft, and adapted for navigating to some extent the Chinese rivers.

On His Way to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Mr. Yangyu, the minister from China to the United States, accompanied by four members of the legation, left here this morning at 11 o'clock for New York city. Mr. Yangyu is also the accredited representative of his country to the Spanish government, and he has not yet visited there in his diplomatic capacity. The party will remain in New York city until the 12th inst., when they will embark for Spain.

GRASPING ENGLISHMEN.

They Now Want to Virtually Rob the Colombians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to a local paper from Panama says: The audacious claim against the Columbian government of the English railway contractors, continues to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion in the press, and of excitement among all classes. The contract for building the Santander railway was similar to that for building the Antioquia railway. The same contractors rejected it suddenly, a long time ago, alleging through their local agent, Spencer, that, not having the necessary funds, and being unable to raise a loan, they were incapable of fulfilling their obligations. The government agreed to pay them a small amount, which they had spent in preliminary work.

In November, 1893, Spencer was authorized to settle all the claims against the government by the contractors for £50,000; now the sum claimed is £640,000, equivalent to about 7,500,000 pesos in silver currency. The official standing of the British minister, G. F. B. Jenner, who supports the claim of the contractors, is not enviable. Socially he is repudiated.

AN APPEAL FOR IRELAND.

FUNDS ASKED FOR BY THE NEW NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

All Friends of Erin Invited to Aid the Work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The national officers and executive committee of the Irish national alliance issued to-day the following appeal:

"To All Friends of Irish Independence:

"The convention which recently organized at Chicago, the Irish National Alliance, has placed its guidance and government in the hands of the undersigned for the ensuing two years. The purpose of the alliance has already been sufficiently proclaimed—to obtain the complete independence of Ireland by any means consistent with the laws of nations. Organizations, like governments, have to depend on their revenue for the successful accomplishment of their duties. The 'sinews of war' for both are absolutely necessary, both for organization and propaganda.

"England, the arch enemy of Ireland, has at her disposal immense resources, the accumulations of centuries of conquest and piracy. She has it in her power to control or mold public opinion in her own interests. Even in free America she possesses this power to an astonishing extent. Her side of the Irish question has filled the American mind for a quarter of a century, ever since Ireland's friends at home and abroad, committed the costly fault of trusting to parliamentary agitation to achieve the liberty of their motherland.

"Now, however, a totally different policy has been inaugurated. The absolute claim of Ireland to a distinct national life has been placed forcibly before the world by the unanimous voice of the recent Irish national convention held in Chicago. Provincialism has been cast aside, and the national demand of Ireland, which slumbered but did not die, is again in the ascendant. We are determined that it shall so remain, and that no effort of ours, no sacrifice on our part, will be left untried or unperformed until victory crowns our sacred cause.

"We appeal, therefore, to all friends of the independence of Ireland to aid us in this good work by placing at our disposal the means requisite for its accomplishment. You are asked to subscribe in accordance with your means, and to forward your subscriptions as speedily as possible to the treasurer of the Irish national alliance, Hon. P. V. Fitzgerald Fitzpatrick, 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill.

"God save America and Ireland."

This is signed by William Lyman, president; J. J. Donovan, Massachusetts; Martin Kelly, Tennessee; J. J. Sheehy, California; T. J. Dunder, Ohio; Jas. Lawlor, Texas; Chris Gallaghener, Minnesota;; Captain M. Mangan, Wisconsin; J. N. Kennedy, Montana, and J. H. Greery, Pennsylvania. Plans of organization are being prepared and will be issue in a few days.

AN OLD POLITICIAN.

General Carey, Who Stumped the Country for W. H. Harrison

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—General Samuel F. Carey has been selected as orator at the unveiling of the Harrison monument in Garfield park, in this city, next December. General Carey has served in congress and state offices. He is the oldest resident of Cincinnati, and probably the only man in the city who voted for General William Henry Harrison twice for president. Besides this the general was a warm personal friend of the hero of Tippecanoe, and stumped the country for him in both of his memorable presidential campaigns.

Ex-President Harrison, the grandson of General William Henry Harrison, will be here to witness the affair.

POLICE POWERS CURTAILED.

Part of the Kansas Prohibition Law Declared Unconstitutional.

TOPEKA, Kan. Oct. 6.—An important decision has been handed down by the supreme court, involving the validity of one section of the prohibitory law. The law of 1889 conferred upon police officers the authority to enter any place where it was thought liquor was being sold and make arrests without a warrant. Under this section policemen have been in the habit of entering places which had fallen under suspicion and arresting whoever they caught in apparent possession of the place. The court holds that this section, in so far as it authorizes an arrest without a warrant, for misdemeanors committed in the view of the officer, is unconstitutional and void.

Only High-Toned Men for Jurors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—R. H. Murphy, a porter, received notice on September 11 that he had been impaneled on the sheriff's jury for the coming year. He accepted service, but was afterward told there had been a mistake, and that Tamsen wanted W. T. Murphy, the Wall street banker. The sheriff objected to the porter because the other jurors were to be men of high social status. Murphy refused to withdraw, and Tamsen removed his name from the panel.

The Paris Was Delayed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The steamer Paris, about 36 hours overdue, was docked at 11 o'clock to-night. The delay was due to trouble, lately developed, of priming or foaming of the boilers. Theodore Thomas, the great musical director, returned from a two months' trip abroad. Mr. Thomas will open the Chicago auditorium on October 25. He remains there until spring.

Leaves Gray Gables This Week.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Oct. 6.—President Cleveland will probably leave Gray Gables for Washington some time during the present week, after one of the longest sojourns at his summer home here ever made by him. Mrs. Cleveland and the children will remain for a week or two longer.

MORE GENERALS SENT TO CUBA.

SPANIARDS THINK THEY ARE NECESSARY TO HELP MARSHAL DE CAMPOS.

INSURGENTS' DARING RAID.

Captured a Town, Took What They Wanted and Escaped.

DYNAMITE USED BY THE REBELS.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The government will send a fresh lot of generals to Cuba to enable Captain-General de Campos to recommence operations against the insurgents on November 15.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 6.—Passengers arriving from Cuba to-night report the landing on Thursday of an expedition in Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, composed of 180 well-armed men, supposed to be commanded by Collaseo or Carillo. Martinez Campos reached Havana Thursday morning from Santa Clara. That night at 8 o'clock the insurgents under General Sanchez entered the city of Santa Clara, entering as far as Central park,, killing many Spanish soldiers, obtaining their arms, ammunition and provisions, and returning to the country. It was a most daring attack, and caused great excitement. Campos, upon hearing the bold stroke, left Thursday at midnight for Santa Clara, without having given audience to anyone His sudden departure from Havana created consternation there.

Rail communication with Santa Clara is impossible. The insurgents have destroyed the track, and the storm on Tuesday seriously damaged all the bridges leading to Havana. Over 15,000 bales of tobacco are stored in Remedios and Santa Clara, but the insurgents prohibit their removal. From El Pueblo 30 leading men joined the insurgents after being enlisted and equipped as Spanish volunteers. They are going out Tuesday under Alfred Molada. From Alquiz, Thursday night, 45 men joined the insurgents. This is 40 miles from Havana.

In the city of Matanzas the houses of prominent citizens were searched for arms unsuccessfully. Colonel Jose Lasrete has burned Encrulada, which is near Sagua la Grande, and destroyed the railway station and tracks. The large plantation in Ceinfuegos, of Marquis Apistiguia, a Cuban who affiliated with the Spaniards, was entirely burned by the insurgents Monday. He offered ammunition and money to save his property, but without avail. General Mello, with a Spanish detachment, left Guento Principe on September 19 for Santiago province. Nothing has been heard from him since, and fears that the whole detachment has been lost are entertained. The storm and rains ruined newly planted tobacco.

The authorities are taxing the merchants of Havana by subscriptions for large amounts to aid in the purchase of new warships. The Spanish soldiers' rations for several days consisted of a piece of dried beef and pilot bread.

SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 6.—A letter has been received here by R. S. Oberfelder, from Edward Watson, formerly a private in the Twenty-first United States infantry, and a very reliable man. It is dated "In camp, Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 16," and says:

"My Dear Sir: I got my commission at Tampa, Fla., on March 1, 1895, for a captaincy in the Cuban army, at $100 per month, payable in gold (and I get it). The conditions were that I was to take charge of an independent company and to have the pick of my own men. I went to New Orleans and there, as luck would have it, got five of the United States cavalrymen, and a very smart German, who graduated at Leipsic, Germany, in chemistry, and is an expert in making all kinds of explosives. We started from Tampa, Fla., on a small steamer on March 12, 1895, and landed without any trouble near Santiago de Cuba. The soldiers sent from Spain are a young lot of boys who are not acclimated, and are dying like sheep. They have little bedding and a small rubber cape to cover their shoulders.

"My commission gives me the privilege to forage on the enemy, and destroy all property belonging to the sympathizers of the government. Since my arrival here my company has been in several engagements. We have daily encountered small bands of Spanish troops, annihilating them like you would glass on a cold, frosty morning. Our first defeat was on July 5. Sergeant Wilson, formerly a private in the Fourth United States cavalry, after a two days' scout returned and reported 75 Spanish soldiers coming this way, and escorting three government officers. We started with 85 men, and instead of finding 75 Spanish troops, we ran into a hornets' nest of 2,000. We retreated the best we could, but lost 12 good men, among them Sergeant Joseph Letrands, formerly of the First United States cavalry, whose folks live at St. Louis."

"Our headquarters look like a large junkshop. We have everything from a pocket-knife to a German repeating cannon, without any ammunition. On August 26 we moved our headquarters 30 miles farther north, and the following day sent Lieutenant Hamilton with a detachment of 20 men to scout the country. He reported 1,500 Spanish troops encamped at a small town, 26 miles south of us and that they were holding a fair and festival and were having horse races, bull fighting, etc.

"We held a council of war, and our chemist, Herr Donzelmann, suggested that we dress as farmers and 10 of our men should go and blow the grandstand up with dynamite. They left camp at 5 a. m., and arrived at the camp at 12:30. The men mingled with the soldiers until 5 p. m., when they placed under the amphitheater 12 pounds of dynamite at four different localities, and exploded it by electricity. Our men escaped, but the explosion killed two of the Spanish officers, 68 men and wounded 113."

DEATH LIST INCREASING.

Loss by Floods in Cuba Worse Than First Known.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—General Martinez de Campos has requested the government to issue extraordinary credit for the purpose of aiding the people of the inundated districts of Vuelta Abajo. He has also personally headed a public subscription intended for a similar purpose.

Word has been received here that 45 more bodies have been recovered from the inundated district in Vuleta Abajo, the damage from the flood and cyclone having now reached the dimensions of a great disaster. Many more persons, in fact whole families, are missing, and as the floods subside and the district is gone over by search parties, it is feared that the death list will be greatly increased. The money loss to the railway company at this time is estimated to be approximately $300,000.

A commission of civil engineers has been sent to Artimisa to endeavor to devise a plan by which the perils to which those districts are now subject may be avoided in the future. The damage and loss to property in that region is impossible to calculate accurately, but it is believed that it rises into the millions.

WOMEN OPPOSE THE BALLOT.

Address of the Anti-Women Suffragists of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The special state committee of anti-women suffragists, headed by Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, of this cityt has issued the following address to the electors in the state of New York:

"The committee of women organized in the state of New York, to oppose the amendment to the constitution striking out the word 'male' in the qualification of voters address this appeal to the electors of the state. The members of the committee are perfectly aware that it is unconstitutional and wrong to ask of any person seeking nomination or election to the legislature, any pledge as to the discharge of the responsibility of his position. They are anxious, therefore, to urge upon the voters of the state that they should take pains to secure the nomination and election to the legislature of men known to be opposed to the imposition upon women of the unwelcome and unsuitable responsibility of the ballot. It is not thought wise or necessary to enter into any argument in this appeal against so radical and fundamental a revolution in the system of elections."

WILL BE DEMOCRATIC.

Outlook for the City Elections in Indianapolis To-Morrow.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The mayoralty contest has practically closed. Two years ago Denny was elected by 3,100 Republican majority. Thomas Taggart, the Democratic candidate, says:

"I have canvassed the situation carefully, but not closely, for I have been unable to get into all the precincts. I have heard from all of them, however, and I feel satisfied from the reports that have come in that there is no question about the result Tuesday. The city will go Democratic. In regard to the majority, I believe that it will be larger than that which Mr. Denny received two years ago, as the people, regardless of party, are demanding a change of the management of city affairs which they know they will not receive if the present administration is continued."

REWARD BY THE COMBINE.

An Active Worker Made an Agricultural Agent.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.—"Farmer" Frank N. Moore, of Bradford, has been appointed by the governor as agent for the state board of agriculture. This appointment is a return for the work Moore did for the combine during the summer. He was very active among the farmers, and the governor now depends upon him to exert himself in the fight the combine is making against Quay for control of the next delegation to the Republican national convention. Captain M. N. Baker, of Corry, has been reappointed deputy factory inspector, and Cora B. Stutchfield, of Allegheny, has also been made a deputy factory inspector.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

Democrats to Name a Judicial Candidate at Youngstown.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

YOUNGSTOWN, Oct. 6.—A call has been issued by H. P. Fricken, chairman of the Ashtabula Democratic committee, for a convention to be held in this city October 8 for the selection of a candidate for the seat on the Seventh circuit judicial bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Woodberry. This is the first time in years that the Democrats have made any attempt to contest a judicial seat in the Seventh circuit. It is thought that the fight which Judge Robinson made to secure the nomination for judge will give the Democrats some chance of winning.

HAD A STORMY PASSAGE.

On the Trip the Franklin Rescued a Schooner's Crew.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Norwegian fruit steamer Franklin, Captain Rasmusson, arrived this morning from Baracoa, Cuba, after a very stormy and eventful passage, which lasted 7½ days. The Franklin usually makes the voyage to this port from Baracoa in from 4½ to 5 days, but on this voyage she experienced a succession of heavy gales from the north and northeast, with tremendously high seas, which flooded the decks constantly.

On October 4, in latitude 36:34 north, longitude 73:20 west, a dismasted schooner was sighted. Captain Rasmusson bore down to the wreck, which proved to be the three-masted schooner William Frederick, of Belfast, Me., from Satilla river, Ga., bound to her home port with a cargo of lumber. Captain Jordan reported that his vessel was leaking, and in a sinking condition, and requested to be taken off the wreck. The Franklin succeeded in safely rescuing all hands, and brought them to this port.

A Stranger and Sick.

Patrick McBride, who says he lives in Philadelphia, was accommodated with lodging at the Twelfth ward police station last evening. Later it was discovered that McBride was sick and he was sent to the West Penn hospital. He was in a high fever. The sick man came from Philadelphia a few days ago. He applied at the free dispensary, where he was given medicine. He went to work at Brilliant station, but Saturday was unable to move about and lost his situation. He is in a serious condition.

Will Dive 200 Feet.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Charles T. Chase, of Batavia, has arrived here, and announces his intention to dive from the upper suspension bridge into the river, a distance of 200 feet, on Thursday, provided the authorities do not interfere. Chase is a married man with a wife and four children. The fact that Chase has lost a leg makes it impossible for him to leap off the bridge, and when diving he says he will carry an eight-pound weight in his left hand and a 25-pound weight in his right. The weight in the right is to make good the weight of the lost limb.

Allegheny's Weekly Death List.

Death carried off 50 persons in Allegheny last week. Of these 8 were under 1 year of age, and 18 from 1 to 10; 7 died of typhoid fever, 4 of diphtheria, 3 of cholera infantum, 3 of violent causes, 2 of consumption, and 1 each of old age and pneumonia.

LOCAL NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

—The pumphouse at Carnegie's Twenty-ninth street mill was damaged by fire to the extent of $500 yesterday morning.

—The sale of stamps at the Braddock postoffice during September was $300 in excess of what it was during the corresponding month of 1894.

—A Methodist mission started at Munhall has been placed in charge of Rev. W. D. Slease, of Homestead, and will be under the immediate care of Rev. B. B. Wolfe.

—Catherine Riley, aged 70 years, living on Kincaid street, while on her way to church Sunday morning fell at the corner of Penn avenue and Forty-fourth street, and broke her limb.

—Samuel Hutchinson, of Columbus, who, the police say, is the man who served three years for stealing diamonds at Siedle's jewelry store, was locked up yesterday to await news from the west, where he is wanted.

PITTSBURG'S SUPREMACY.

HER FUTURE IN CONTINUED CONTROL OF IRON AND STEEL MAKING IS ASSURED.

CHICAGO'S VAIN RIVALRY.

REASONS OF THIS CITY'S MANUFACTURERS FOR DENYING THE WESTERNERS' CLAIMS.

OUR NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Slackwater in the Ohio and the Ship Canal Will Make Them Insurmountable.

VIEWS OF RECOGNIZED WEIGHT.

Whether or not some other place than Pittsburg will shortly be the iron manufacturing center of America is a question which is giving some people outside of Pittsburg a good deal of concern. "The Post," after an extensive inquiry among iron manufacturers and iron experts here, does not find anybody who is worrying greatly about it, but the fact that Chicago capitalists and Chicago newspapers have been for some time past proclaiming the early departure of glory from this city to hunt a roost among the swamps of Lake Michigan, makes the matter of enough interest to be worth presenting a few of the replies which are made to Chicago's claims.

The reasons which Chicago papers profess to regard as proving to a certainty that their city is soon to triumph over Pittsburg as an iron manufacturing center are in brief as follows: There is a difference of 50 cents a ton in favor of the shores of Lake Erie as against Pittsburg in the transportation of ore for the manufacture of pig iron. Therefore, the same difference exists in favor of the shores of Lake Michigan, the principal item in the cost of ore transportation being the handling. Coal and ore not being found together, it is claimed that the best location for a furnace is where it is near to ore rather than to coal. Chicago has cheap water transportation for its ore and has limestone near it, which is held to more than compensate for the distance it is from the bituminous coal fields. Besides, it is claimed that the inferior coal of Illinois can be desulphurized and made use of in furnaces, as is being done in Germany with inferior coals which are found there. That Chicago is 600 miles nearer to the markets of the great west is another claim which is set up as showing that it will be able to underbid Pittsburg in the sale of its finished products in a large field.

Several men who are prominent figures among the iron and steel interests of the district, while readily disposing of the Chicago claim by unanswerable arguments, were disinclined to be quoted on the subject for various reasons, stated. Among those who were willing to be identified with their own declarations of faith in Pittsburg's future are some of the best authorities on the matter at issue.

A Representative View.

As a mill manager, John Z. Speer, vice-president and general manager of the Shoenberger steel company, has had, perhaps, the longest continuous experience of any man in this community, and has had excellent opportunities to note the evolution in processes of manufacture and the economic changes which have taken place in the production of iron and steel since the war of the rebellion, when the period of American manufacture can be said to have really begun. Remarking that the subject was difficult to deal with so briefly, Mr. Speer said:

"Let us admit in the first place that Chicago has some important advantages. She assembles her ores and limestone at a cost which approximates the cost which we have to bear. She is also near to important markets, but that is all. Now, what has Pittsburg? She has, first, the plants located and established, and her enormous capital is invested here. She has, moreover, that experience in production and distribution which can only be accumulated by long experience. She is in the center of the greatest fuel deposits in the world, and she has as good distributing advantages as Chicago, or will have when the Ohio is made navigable all the year, which is a matter of only a little time.

"The manufacturers of Pittsburg have been able to continue without disaster through all the varying vicissitudes of financial and commercial depression, and none of them have failed only when bad management and lack of enterprise were the causes. When iron and steel manufacturers in all parts of the country have gone to smash, Pittsburg has been going right along, making steel and making smoke, and sustaining her reputation as the 'Smoky City,' which Mr. Bigelow is so commendably trying to make only a nick-name in history, but she will continue to be known as the 'Iron,' or, rather, as the 'Steel' city.

"Chicago people and newspapers are wonderfully enterprising, and lose no opportunity to boost their city, but they often lose sight of important facts in the enthusiasm of their civic pride. I remember some years ago, St. Louis was going to make Pittsburg dampen her furnace fires and make our smoke stacks inoffensive. Later, when the coal deposits of the Hocking Valley were opened up, the iron and steel industry was going to move over there at once. Then the ores from Cuba and Spain were going to form the base of all the iron and steel for this country, and some eastern capitalists invested large sums at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore, where they expected to make Pittsburg's iron and steel for the higher forms of manufacture. Still more recently the south was going to monopolize the metallic industries in toto. None of these prophecies have been realized, and they will not be. We shall continue to manufacture and to sell our products in competition with Chicago, the south, Sparrows Point and the rest of the country. It must be remembered that this is a great country; that the uses of iron and steel are expanding all the time, that no one community can hope to make all that is or that will be required for a population of 100,000,000. Further, it must be remembered that in this city the iron and steel industries are first in importance, and that this is no small factor. In commercial centers, where manufactures take secondary rank, the commercial advantages draw capital away from manufacture, and, because its investments in manufactures which require enormous sums of money are attended with greater risks than commercial and transportation enterprises, capitalists who are not familiar technically with such forms of invest

ment are difficult to interest. It would be an easy matter to go into Wall or Third streets of New York or Philadelphia and raise money for almost any kind of an enterprise requiring a large sum of money, but it would take a long time to get subscriptions for stock for a company to manufacture iron and steel by erecting plants like some of those we have here. Capitalists do not, as a rule, look favorably on manufacturing enterprises when seeking investments, and I think we have some just as shrewd men here as anywhere, and I am under the impression that they are not thinking of removing their great plants to Chicago or anywhere else."

Two Excellent Authorities.

P. H. Laufman, the pioneer tin-plate manufacturer, expressed himself rather forcibly.

"It's all wind," said he. "Why there's not a scavenger digging in a garbage pile in Chicago but will say that the place is greater than any other on earth. It's part of their business to boast about their town. I have had them come here and tell me that Chicago was greater than New York, and that Pittsburg was nothing at all, when they hadn't even seen the Pittsburg where our people live, which is a city of one more hill than Rome, and in its topography the most beautiful on earth.

"Beat us making iron and steel will they? Why, we undersell them in their own town on everything but steel rails, and I doubt that they will meet us there very long. Have you ever heard of a Chicago iron or steel concern maintaining an office in Pittsburg? I have not, but I know that every one of our largest manufactories has its office in Chicago. We send more stuff there every week than the place consumes in a month, and it goes to those markets which Chicago thinks it can reach more cheaply than we can. They say they are 600 miles nearer the western markets than we are. If that were true it would mean also that they are 600 miles further away from a better market, which is in the east. But for more than half of the year we send our products to the headwaters of the Missouri by water, and it does not cost us more to get them there than it does to bring Chicago's manufactures to the same point. We reach St. Louis by water a good portion of the year and St. Louis is as good a market for iron and steel as Chicago.

"It is probably true that they get their ore a little more cheaply than we do, but it is not true that they have limestone next door to them. They get their limestone from Kelly island in Lake Erie, and it costs them as much as it does us. Besides, there is no doubt that we shall have the ship canal, and then we shall get ore as cheaply as they. As for desulpernurizing their coal, that is at least a long way in the future, and by the time they have done it we shall have discovered something that will enable us still to keep ahead of them."

J. D. Weeks, the well-known expert in iron and steel, and editor of the "American Manufacturer," was seen, but declined to go into any extended discussion of the subject, saying that it was too vast to do so off-hand. He remarked that Chicago is doing good work, and that there is enough in the matter to be worth some inquiry. He did not believe, however, that Pittsburg is going to lose any supremacy that it now has, and said the best proof of this lay in the fact that increases are constantly being made. Mr. Weeks flatly contradicted the assertion that the tendency in pig iron manufacture is to move the furnaces away from the coal and toward the ore. He said, too, that cheapness in pig iron manufacture is not a guarantee of industrial supremacy. If it were the south would be far in the lead, as it can make pig iron cheaper than any other section. What would prevent its being a great industrial center for a long time to come was its difficulty in getting to a market.

The claim that a reduction in the amount of fuel necessary for a given production will enable Chicago to surpass Pittsburg as an industrial center, Mr. Weeks thought not well grounded as it will act in favor of Pittsburg as well as Chicago. In a general way he felt that this city's prosperity is in no immediate danger from the rivalry of Chicago, or any other city or section.

Another Expert's View.

"The arguments which are advanced as reasons for the claim that Chicago is to become a great iron manufacturing center and rival of Pittsburg," said John Jarrett, secretary of the Iron and Steel Sheet Manufacturers' association, whose wide information on all subjects connected with Pittsburg's greatest interest, is matter of common knowledge, "are in some points sound and valid. It seems to be a fact that Chicago has an advantage in the price of ore, and I am told that Andrew Carnegie has estimated this advantage at 50 cents a ton. I do not believe, however, that Pittsburg will lose its supremacy for a great many years; and when I say that I mean an indefinite period, say from 100 to 500 years. It will probably be news to many people, but I am convinced that within a given area Pittsburg is the greatest iron manufacturing center in the world. In the space included in the valleys of the two rivers, from McKeesport to McKees rocks, there is no other spot on the earth where there are so many mills with such great capacity.

"A little cheaper pig iron alone will not enable Chicago to compete successfully with our manufacturers, and I do not believe there is any finished product which can be made there more cheaply than we can make it here. There is another phase of the question, too, which does not seem to have attracted the attention of the Illinois enthusiasts. It is what may properly be called the historical phase. For ages it has been noticed in England and on the continent of Europe that industries seem in some manner to choose their own location, and in many cases to choose it without much reference to the neighborhood of raw materials. It is a phenomenon which no one has ever been able to satisfactorily explain. Why should the Bessemer district of England be in the northern and southern districts of Wales rather than in some other part? Nobody knows except that that appears to be the home of the industry, and the industry having found it remained in it. True the Cleveland iron-stone is in the north of England, but the mills were there before the iron-stone was discovered, and, although much of the ore has now to be brought from the coasts of the Mediterranean sea, yet the industries do not move. The linen manufacture of Belfast is one, and the cotton industry of England, which does not produce a pound of cotton, is another. In this country, too, why are not the cotton mills beside the cotton field, instead of among the hills of New England, if close proximity to the raw materials is requisite to the fixed location of an industry, rather than to something else which we do not quite understand?

"What has occurred in past history with reference to the establishment of industries is occurring now in Pittsburg. The prosperity of the iron and steel manufacture proves conclusively that this it its home. It will be so for long, although in time it may take second rank to some other locality, just as England must soon take second rank to America, as the world's manufacturer. True, some of the Chicago arguments have real weight, while others lose their apparent force under examination. The belief that they can desulphurize their coal and get fuel which will do the work of our Connellsville coke, for instance, has little foundation. The Germans, who are a very ingenious people, have some good results in that way, but the cost has been much greater than the cost of coke; and that the results obtained with any other fuel can be so good as those which coke produces, is a claim not worth consideration.

Clinching the Argument.

W. B. Rhodes, general manager of the Pennsylvania tube works, said that it appeared to be true that the tendency of furnace builders was to choose locations near Chicago, as pig iron could be made a little cheaper there than in Pittsburg. He mentioned Hay Walker and T. Hart Given as Pittsburg capitalists who had chosen to make investments of that kind, in company with Chicago moneyed men. Mr. Rhodes did not think, however, that a mere slight difference in the cost of manufacturing pig iron would give the Windy City an advantage which would enable it to lead this city in iron manufacturers generally.

Calvin Wells, president of the Pittsburg forge an iron company, was seen, and said: "I am not engaged in pig iron production, and therefore am not prepared to discuss the questions involved in this matter in a thorough manner. Whether it is cheaper to bring the coal to the ore, or the ore to the coal, is a matter which can be decided by a great deal of figures, and by that alone. I do not think, however, that there is much in the claim that Chicago will soon have a fuel equal to ours. I know something about the Illinois coal, and it is about 40 per cent earthy matter; that is, dirt and slate. It is not a highly bituminous coal, to begin with, and I do not believe there is any process which will render it fit for use in blast furnaces, though there are other purposes to which it might be put.

"I do not have great faith in the canal project adding greatly to Pittsburg's advantages. Our advantages are in our coal fields, and in our location as a distributing point. Chicago is a good distributing point, also. I doubt that we will get a canal that will enable lake vessels to be brought here, as even if the canal itself is built the Ohio river has not sufficient depth."

When Mr. H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie steel company, was approached on the subject, he said he did not think it worth while to speak on the matter. He expressed the opinion that manufacturers generally make their investments at points where they think them most secure and most profitable. It may be recalled that the company of which he is the executive head is erecting five of the largest blast furnaces in the world at Duquesne, and this fact would seem to be a sufficient answer to any question as to the relative merits of Pittsburg and Chicago as preferable places for large investment in iron manufactures.

FROZEN JUSTICE.

WHAT PITTSBURG LAWYERS FOUND IN QUAKERTOWN.

Rigid Federal Rules and the Law's Delays the Cause.

Several chunks of the cold snap got in among the wheels of the mills of justice at Philadelphia a few days ago, just as they were to start the stones to turning on a lot of tough Pittsburg grist. A half dozen lawyers got home yesterday and Saturday, and it is probable that for the next week or two they will be considering schemes of amending the constitution, the revised statutes, or some other of the federal regulations, to provide means to restrain the mercury from interfering with the high functions of the judiciary.

The way the weather got its work in on the prospect of disposing of Pittsburg litigation of long standing, and incidentally upon the patience of the attorneys for the litigants, makes a story which will probably be told with amusement in legal circles for a long time; that is, after the victims, who are the only lawyers who know it, get entirely over their vexation. It is hardly good enough to take rank with Mr. Blackstone's learned witticism about the impossibility of eternally punishing the souls of corporations because of the non-existence of the souls, but it is much more entertaining than the matter generally found in legal reports.

It happened that the United States circuit court of appeals was expected to sit on Thursday to hear arguments in some important Pittsburg cases. A few days before that a number of lawyers got together their books and briefs, packed their traveling bags, put off the consideration of other cases and left for Philadelphia. On Thusday morning Attorneys Ferguson, McCleave, Woodward, Scott and Mitchell, with Attorney William F. Barbour, of Westchester, were waiting for the court in the United States courtrooms. Attorneys McCleave and Woodward were interested on opposite sides of a case about a claim against the Manhattan life insurance company, and the other lawyers, and Mr. McCleave also, were there to argue the Ft. Wayne railroad ejectment case. This is the case in which the Barbour heirs are trying to get possession of about $1,000,000 worth of property lying on the river front near Tenth and Eleventh streets, and Mr. Barbour, of Westchester, who is one of the heirs, was present to assist the Pittsburg counsel, Messrs. Ferguson and Mitchell. The case has been before the state supreme court and is now before the United States courts for the second time, and naturally the litigants would like to end its long-drawn-out career. They fully expected that this would soon be done, when Judges Acheson, Wales, Dallas and Butler filed into the courtroom and took their places upon the bench, but what they heard, instead of an invitation to proceed with their arguments, was something like the following from Judge Acheson:

"Gentlemen, we have been holding court for several days under very unfavorable circumstances and in the midst of much inconvenience and discomfort, and even danger to our health and lives. Owing to the inflexible rules which the government has for the heating of its buildings, we have been obliged to endure the full severity of the cold weather while we were sitting. The building will not be heated until the 15th of October. The rule is that the heat is turned off on April 15 and not turned on until October 15, no matter what the weather. It is useless to protest, as the rule is inflexible. We have tried to hold court in chambers, but that has been no more satisfactory, and we have therefore decided that we will not risk our lives any longer. We regret very much to have to put you to the inconvenience of a postponement of your hearings, but under the circumstances we cannot do otherwise. This court stands adjourned until the 6th of November."

Attorney Ferguson, who told the story on his return home yesterday, says that after the annoyance of the delay had passed he felt much amusement at the peculiarity of the incident, which has probably few parallels among delays in the transaction of important legal business, numerous as such delays are. The courteous manner in which the court dealt with the aggravating combination of cold weather and inflexible federal building rules, too, helped him to bear the trial. The judges agreed that when the day came for the hearing the attorneys might be a day late if they could not help it and still not lose their places on the list.

"The effect of such an incident," said Mr. Ferguson, " is felt heaviest by the lawyer. All it costs the litigant is the expenses of his attorney, but the latter has to put aside other important business, and it is sometimes very difficult to get it similarly arranged again."

Dangers Lurk

In decaying vegetation and in the malaria breeding beds of dried up rivers and ponds. There is need to guard well the health at this season to prevent attacks of disease. Keep the blood pure, the appetite and digestion good and the physical strength unimpaired. Hood's Sarsaparilla is exactly adapted for these purposes. It purifies the blood, builds up the nerves and sustains the general health as nothing else can do because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

OLD-FASHIONED AGUE

Compared With Chronic Malaria.

The regular, old-timed, back-woods fever and ague, also called chills and fever, was bad enough in its day, but a far worse disease to bear, somewhat like it, is known as chronic malaria. The regular fever and ague would produce a distinct chill, followed by fever and sweating. Then the victim would have a rest of one, two or three days to gain strength and regain courage.

But not so with chronic malaria. Every day, morning, noon and night, chronic malaria will tease and plague its victim with miserable, indescribable, creeping rigors; nasty, exasperating cold sweats, bitter taste, coated tongue, sallow, dry skin, loss of appetite, confusion of senses, heavy, stupid listlessness, and a myriad of similar symptoms as infernal as they are persistent. Not a day's intermission nor an hour's cessation. Work becomes a wearisome worry, study sickening and senseless, and play a prosy impossibility.

The quinine treatment for chronic malaria is not of the least possible use. It will cure the majority of cases of acute malaria, but not the chronic. In fact, quinine seems to aggravate rather than relieve. Unless a thorough course of Pe-ru-na is taken the patient will seek in vain for relief. The effect of Pe-ru-na is pleasant, positive and permanent.

Send for a free book on malaria, published by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

REV. LINCOLN'S APPEAL LOST.

The Action of Pittsburg Presbytery Has Been Sustained by the Synod.

COAL CENTER, Pa., Oct. 4.—The Cumberland Presbyterian synod to-day by a unanimous vote decided that Rev. Charles H. Lincoln had no standing in his appeal, thus approving the action of the Pittsburg presbytery, wherein Mr. Lincoln was found guilty of false and slanderous statements, swearing to false statements and of indecent conduct as a minister, and deposing Rev. Lincoln from the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Rev. A. H. Whatley, of the committee on judiciary, read the following report:

"We have had before us, and have examined the complaints, appeals and bill of errors presented by C. H. Lincoln, also the appeal of Marshall Johnson, L. D. Rigdon and J. A. Crawford, also the answer of the committee appointed by Pittsburg presbytery, which answer we consider complete and final, and we recommend that the appeals, complaints and bill of errors be not sustained."

The report is signed by J. M. Gallagher, J. G. Patton and A. H. Whatley.

On a motion that the report be adopted, Rev. Lincoln asked that the appeal and the bill of errors be read. This was consented to, and consumed over an hour. In the afternoon discussion on the report Dr. J. E. Gallagher, chairman of the committee, stated that the whole trouble was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of C. H. Lincoln, he having had a misconception of his prerogatives. Rev. J. S. Keener suggested that Rev. Lincoln be granted an hour to speak, and that the answer to his defense be limited to an hour. Rev. Lincoln objected to a time limit, but was overruled. His first remarks were on the assertion that he never was pastor of the First church of Pittsburg. He argued that having been regularly called by the congregation, and having accepted the call, he was regular pastor of the church whether he was ever installed or not.

Continuing, he said: "As soon as I began to preach the elders began their work of checkmating the will of the congregation. I was approached by three elders who advised me to resign. Now, it was the duty of these very elders to carry up this call, but they had determined to prevent it, and here is where the whole trouble started. Had these elders done the duty required of them this disagreeable case would never have been before you."

Rev. Lincoln then attacked the method of the judiciary committee of synod in its conduct of his case. "They never went over a page of testimony which is before them," said he, "and when I was before them a few immaterial questions sufficed, and in five minutes they were through with me. Two minutes sufficed to hear Mrs. Lincoln, and the same time disposed of Marshall Johnson." He charged that the people of the East End church were attempting to break up the First church, that they might profit by its division, and that these efforts had been going on for 10 or 11 years.

Rev. J. R. Henry, chairman of Pittsburg presbytery's committee, stated that the committee had no argument to make, but that there had been misrepresentations made regarding the East End church which he wished explained, and J. E. Garver, of the East End church, denied in toto the statements of Rev. Lincoln that the East End church had tried to get money from without its own congregation.

Rev. J. R. Lamb, of the Coal Center church, in reply to a statement by Rev. Lincoln that he had not been given fair representation by the commission, said: "This is false." Then Rev. Lamb attacked the consistency of Rev. Lincoln and vigorously denounced Rev. Lincoln's methods of circulating reports through the press.

Rev. Lincoln was granted three minutes to read two letters referring to the organization of the East End church. This ended the discussion, and on motion the vote on the adoption of the committee's report was taken. There were about a dozen ayes, a number not voting, when Rev. Lincoln asked for a rising vote, and 38 members voted for adoption, and not one against it.

A resolution was presented to the effect that the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of Pittsburg be deeded to the missions of the synod, and if sold its proceeds were to go to the establishing of missions in Pittsburg.

The night session was devoted to a discussion of missions.

Keep Your Weather Eye Open.

Fraud loves a shining mark. Occasionally spurious imitations spring up of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great American family remedy for chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism and kidney disorder. These imitations are usually fiery local bitters full of high wines. Look out for the firm signature on the genuine label and vignette of St. George and the Dragon.

POSTAL CHANGES.

One Office Discontinued and Several New Postmasters Appointed.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The postoffice at Blankenship, Wyoming county, W. Va., has been ordered discontinued, and the mail sent hereafter to Uno. The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today:

Ohio—A. B. Caldwell, at Alledonia, Belmont county, vice A. H. Caldwell, resigned; L. O'Brien, at Bloomingburg, Fayette county, vice J. N. Hanna, removed; T. J. Coe, at Freestone, Scioto county, vice A. L. Higgins, removed; Adelcy Wright, at Morris, Seneca county, vice Jacob P. Ebersole, resigned; Charles J. Liebtag, at Osnaberg, Stark county, vice Ashburg H. Montgomery, removed; Radford Hudson, at Powellsville, Scioto county, vice August Frowein, Jr., removed.

West Virginia—U. M. Davis, at Wildcat, Lewis county, vice T. L. Davis, resigned.

Pennsylvania—Allegheny county, J. M. Miller, Coal Valley; J. R. Wood, Panhandle, Indiana county; J. S. Buchanan, Tanoma, Cambria county; Isaac Michaels, Belsano.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They generally stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

BAD DEFEAT OF THE CUBANS.

GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO SEVERELY WOUNDED, AND HIS ARMY REPULSED.

HIS LOSS SAID TO BE 200 MEN.

THE INJURY INFLICTED UPON THE SPANIARDS IS NOT TOLD BY THEM.

FIGHT LASTED SEVEN HOURS.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—The most bloody battle of the present war was fought recently in the country between Soa Arriba and San Fernando, in the Holguin district of Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents were commanded by General Antonio Maceo, while the Spanish troops were commanded by General Exchague. The insurgents, numbering 3,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, laid in wait for General Exchague, who put in an appearance at the head of 1,300 infantry and 300 cavalry. The Spanish troops also possessed one field cannon. General Exchague distributed his men in admirable fashion, and arranged to fall at specified times upon the position held by the insurgents. The revolutionists, aware of General Exchague's movements, arranged for a strong outpost to check the impetuosity of the Spanish troops.

The regular Spanish forces paid very little attention to the small body of men stationed at the outposts, and rushed to the main force, wherever and whenever the insurgents could be found. The insurgents made a desperate resistance, which lasted seven hours. The charges of the insurgent cavalry upon the Spanish squares were not as effective as in other smaller conflicts previously reported. The Spanish cavalry held these attacking parties at bay, and it seemed as though the Spanish artillery was more deadly to the insurgents than formerly.

Finally, General Antonio Maceo, seeing his men in a critical condition, rushed to the front with his staff. He had scarcely taken a position in front of the line, when he fell, seriously wounded. His followers at once placed him on a stretcher and succeeded in carrying him off the field.

The Cubans Retreated.

As soon as it was known that he was wounded, all was confusion in the ranks of the insurgents, who, according to official advices received here, were put to flight, leaving upon the field 20 killed and several wounded. Spanish officials estimate that before Maceo fell seriously injured fully 180 dead and wounded insurgents were carried from the field. The officials also assert that many of the insurgents surrendered, discouraged by the defeat and the wounding of Maceo, and they expect that others will also give themselves up.

Colonel Dogango also fought the band of Bermudez near Santa Clara. Three of the insurgents and four of the troops are reported to have been killed. Colonel Tovar was wounded. He also fired on the insurgents at Bayansesa and Mendieta. Lieutenant Zaugien Vaudel was wounded.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in this city, when notified by cable to-day from New York that a dispatch had been received there from Madrid, announcing that the "Herald," of the latter city, had published a dispatch from Havana, saying that it was reported here that the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito had foundered, called upon Admiral Imas, the commander of the Spanish naval forces here, and questioned him as to the truth of the rumor. The admiral said the report was positively untrue. He said the Conde de Venadito sailed on Wednesday last from Mariel, in company with the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel, to see what could be done toward saving the guns or other parts of the wrecked cruiser Cristobal Colon, and there was no reason to suppose that the Conde de Venadito had met with any accident. It was impossible for such important news to have reached Madrid, and to have been cabled back here, without the authorities of Havana having heard something about it, especially as the Conde de Venadito was in company with the Infanta Isabel.

Destruction by Storms.

There is, however, a rotary storm, E. S. E., whose vortex is between the eastern portion of this island, and the western part of Hayti. This storm is probably traveling northwest, in which case it will be slightly felt in Cuba when it recurves.

During the recent cyclone in the province of Pina del Reno alone, 18 persons were drowned and 18 are missing. The destruction in Veula Abajo was also great. At San Cristobal, Candelaria and other places in their vicinity, the loss of life and damage to property appears to have been greatest, and it is said that entire families have disappeared.

Private advices received here report that Insurgent General Ruloff died on Friday a week ago from dysentery. The insurgents have burned the railroad station at Tuinicu, in the province of Santa Clara, and have destroyed by fire a farm house at Claveles, in the province of Puerto Principe.

It is reported from official sources that the insurgent commander, Maximo Gomez, in the province of Puerto Principe, ordered the insurgents cavalry to engage the Spanish troops whenever they found the latter without the assistance of infantry. Spanish Colonel Ruiz, hearing of this order, at once set out with 200 soldiers to the nearest insurgent camp, where 400 insurgent cavalrymen, disobeying Gomez's order, were put to flight.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The committee appointed by the Chicago mass meetings of September 30, held to express sympathy with the Cubans, have issued an appeal to their fellow citizens throughout the union, to call similar meetings not later than October 31, and wherever practicable to be held on that night "in order that the movement may derive the benefit of such simultaneous action, thus adding to its impressiveness."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Attorney General Harmon has instructed the United States marshal at Wilmington, N. C., to discharge the steamer Commodore, which has been detained at that port for suspected violations of neutrality laws. He has, however, directed that the arms taken from the Commodore be held for the present.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—General Azcarraga, the minister of war, states that 25 battalions will shortly be dispatched to Cuba for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection.

A Wonderful Conquerer.

No disease is more common among the people than scrofula. Handed down from generation to generation, it is found in nearly every family in some form. It may make its appearance in dreadful running sores, in swellings in the neck or goitre, or in eruptions of varied forms. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may be known as catarrh, or developing in the lungs it may be, and often is, the prime cause of consumption.

In whatever form scrofula may manifest itself, Hood's Sarsaparilla is its inveterate foe and conqueror. This medicine has such powerful alterative and vitalizing effects upon the blood that every trace of impurity is expelled, and the blood is made rich, pure and healthy.

PRETTY

AND ATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

Their Good Looks Not a Secret.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

No matter to what country she belongs, or whether she be black or white, as a woman she desires to look well.

Women know the influence of beauty on men; men rarely admire a beautiful invalid, but they do admire a woman in whom is blended good features and perfect health.

There is no secret about a woman's beauty; it all lies in the care she devotes to herself, to removing from her system all poisonous impurities, and keeping at bay those fearful female diseases.

The flashing eye, elastic step, and brilliant complexion are never companions of a womb trouble; only the distressed expression and aches, pains, blues, faintness, dizziness, bearing-down feeling, etc., keep it company.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes female troubles promptly, and cleanses, invigorates, and consequently beautifies, the form of woman. Women, the world over, pay homage to it, and praise its discoverer. Your druggist sells more of it than all other female medicines.

TELLS ABOUT FRAUDS.

Ex-Governor Campbell's Startling Charges of Republican Corruption.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

MORROW, O., Oct. 3.—Ex-Governor James E. Campbell to-night, at a meeting made up of 2,000 farmers from Warren, Greene and Clermont counties, created a tremendous sensation by openly and solemnly charging on his responsibility as a candidate that a bribe of $8,000 had been paid to the last general assembly. The specific allegation was that it was paid by an association of building material men for the enactment of a certain section of the mechanic's lien law. The speaker declared that he stood ready with the proof to support the allegation. The effect of this declaration was tremendous.

He also disputed the accuracy of the statement made by Governor McKinley at Caldwell, yesterday, to the effect that but $3,000,000 of indebtedness had been incurred by the state last year. He offered to prove by the records that over $5,000,000 had been added in local indebtedness alone, to say nothing of an issue of $500,000 in state bonds which were sold to Mark Hanna, Governor McKinley's manager, after a special act exempting them from taxation had been passed.

He called upon McKinley to either prove his Caldwell statements or publicly retract them, declaring that he would wait several days for such action and if it was not forthcoming he would proceed to publish the figures himself. He asserted that Gov. McKinley had been deceived by Chairman Kurtz or somebody else in the figures, just as he was fooled at Piqua on the tin-plate question.

In his argument on the tariff he quoted from a review of the iron markets published at Pittsburg, showing the wonderful activity in that industry, and he was vociferously cheered.

Ex-Gov. Campbell asserted that he would, from time to time, make fresh disclosures of corruption on the part of the legislature, and would be ready with the proof to follow up every single allegation.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 3.—The Democratic state executive committee is highly gratified by the magnificent demonstrations thus far in honor of ex-Governor Campbell and the party cause. The tremendous meetings at Akron, Columbus, Waverly and Portsmouth show that the Democracy is thoroughly aroused to the importance of the opportunity offered in this campaign for the overthrow of the strangling domination of Cox and Foraker. The party throughout the state is harmonious and enthusiastic, and Chairman Anderson is now confident of victory. Every day brings to the committee additional requests for campaign addresses, and Colonel Harvey Friend, who is in charge of the speakers' bureau, is busy from dawn to darkness.

The latest appointments for speeches include some new engagements for ex-Governor Campbell. Accompanied by Dr. J. A. Norton, of Tiffin, he will speak at Rockford to-morrow afternoon and at Celina in the evening; at Van Wert the afternoon of October 5, and Sidney the evening of that date.

Hon. Lawrence T. Neal will speak with Governor Campbell at Fayetteville, Brown county, the afternoon of October 9. Dr. Norton will also speak at New Madison the evening of October 16, Ansonia the evening of the 17th, Granville the evening of the 18th and Piqua the evening of the 19th. Hon. Martin Williams, of St. Louis, will speak at Milo the evening of October 7, Grove City the evening of the 8th, Arcanum the 21st and Versailles the 22d.

There was another tremendous outpouring of southern Ohio Democracy at Morrow, in Warren county, to-night, where ex-Governor Campbell made an address. Morrow, being at the junction of two railroads, the Cincinnati, Pittsburg & St. Louis and the Cincinnati & Muskingum, as well as in the heart of a prosperous farming community, it was the objective point of many excursion trains, which brought crowds from neighboring counties, while hundreds of farmers with their families drove in wagons. There was also a big delegation present from Cincinnati. Ex-Governor Campbell was cheered to the echo, and whenever he made a hit at the corrupt tactics of the Republican party the farmers yelled themselves hoarse.

MR. WILSON SATISFIED.

Not a Candidate Now for Re-Election to Congress.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The report that Postmaster-General Wilson will be a candidate for congress in his old district next fall, cannot be verified here, as Mr. Wilson will not discuss it. He thinks that it will be time enough for him to decide when the question is presented. He is well satisfied with his present position, and seems to be not at all anxious to return to his seat in congress. However, should his party demand that he be a candidate for re-election next fall, it is very probable that he would accept, and redeem his district from Republican misrepresentation. But as the congressional contest is nearly a year hence, he believes there is no necessity for a discussion in this matter at the present time.

He Married the Girl.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 6.—Father Dominick Wagner, the priest who is in jail here charged with having caused the downfall of Maud Steidel, the 15-year-old girl, was married to her last night. After the ceremony the priest was taken back to the jail. He transferred to an uncle of the girl, all his property, to be held for her in trust

SLAUGHTER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

BLOODY WORK REPORTED FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WAR-BORN STATE.

THE KNIFE FREELY USED.

Various Causes Leading to Troubles Ending in Murder.

SOME FIGHTS THAT WERE FATAL.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

LITTLETON, W. Va., Oct. 6.—A terrific affray occurred at A. D. Kimball's hotel, near here, about 9 o'clock to-night. One of Kimball's sons and a young man by the name of Long got into an altercation over a game of cards, ending in a general fight between the Kimballs and Long and some of his friends, in which stones and clubs were freely used, resulting in serious injury to several and fatal injury to Joseph Kimball. He was struck with a stone, crushing his skull. Drs. Sliger and Reger rendered medical aid, taking out 21 pieces of the fractured skull.

Another fatal affray occurred near Board Tree Saturday evening. A young man by the name of Duncan was breaking up his mother's furniture. Mrs. Duncan asked a young man by the name of Lait Strosnider to quiet him. He remonstrated with Duncan, when Duncan drew a knife, cutting him cross the abdomen and disemboweling him. Strosnider fled, Duncan following him, stabbing him twice in the breast and once in the back. Strosnider died at 4 o'clock this evening. Duncan is in custody.

PENNSBORO, W. Va., Oct. 6.—A report has just reached here that early Saturday morning two young men named Twiford and Thomas, living near Rutherford, Ritchie county, while returning home from a dance, became involved in a dispute and decided to fight it out. After a couple of rounds Twiford drew a knife and began cutting his opponent, who also drew a knife, and a terrible battle followed, the men fighting like fiends, literally carving each other to pieces. Thomas is reported dead, while Twiford is fatally injured. The men, who had been drinking heavily during the night, were close friends previous to the fatal quarrel.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 6.—As a young man named Charlie Kane was milking the cows on his father's farm at Rusk, near Petroleum, last night, a cousin of the same name jumped over a fence shouting "I'm going to kill you," and began beating the milker, who is a sickly youth. The latter drew a knife and inflicted fatal wounds. An old family feud caused the trouble. The murderer has been arrested.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

They Are Captured in the Wilds of Cussewago Township.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 6.—United States Detective Matthew Griffin, of Pittsburg, assisted by E. S. Redmond, a Cambridge constable, to-day arrested three alleged counterfeiters, Ezra Blystone and his two nephews, Edward Blystone and Ralph Vannauler, in Cussewago township, about eight miles from this city. They were brought here this afternoon and arraigned before United States Commissioner J. P. Colter, who held them in $1,500 bail each. The Blystones furnished bail and Vennauler went to jail. It is known that counterfeiting has been carried on in that neighborhood for some time. The counterfeits were dollars and half dollars, and were a poor imitation. The hearing was postponed until October 14.

Tried to Blow Schlemmer Up.

CANTON, O., Oct. 6.—An effort was made last night to blow up the residence and grocery of George Schlemmer, Jr. Just as Schlemmer, awakened by a noise in the house, got out of bed, a missile whirled past him and exploded on the staircase, shattering the stairs and wrecking the ceiling. Fragments found show it to have been a dynamite bomb. Schlemmer, his wife and four children were in the room, but none were injured. Persons with whom a dispute was had and who threatened vengeance are suspected.

Tunnelton Victims Moved.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

TUNNELTON, W. Va., Oct. 6.—This afternoon, ex-Secretary of State W. A. Ohley and Miss Mary L. Downtain, who were scalded in the Baltimore & Ohio accident ten days ago, were removed to Wheeling in the private car of General Manager Fitzgerald. Mr. Ohley will be placed in one of the hospitals at Wheeling, while Miss Downtain will be taken to her home in Putnam county. United States Marshal Garden could not be moved. His throat is in bad condition, the result of inhaled steam.

Fatally Hurt in a Runaway.

BUTLER, Pa., Ouct. 6.—A runaway accident occurred here to-day in which Mrs. McClung, of this place, was fatally injured. Mrs. McClung, accompanied by her son, who was driving, and her daughter, were returning from the church, when the horse became frightened and dashed down Main street. On reaching a steep hill the horse suddenly ran into a telegraph pole, dashing the occupants violently to the ground. The daughter and son escaped with slight injuries.

Big Gas Land Purchase.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 6.—The event of the week in the oil circles in Tyler county was the purchase, by the Philadelphia oil and gas company, of about 6,000 acres of gas lands, included in which are the great Riggle, Johnson and "Big Moses" wells. The property is alleged to be capable of supplying 30,000,000 feet of gas a day, and if fully developed to even exceed that output.

He Jumped on a Porcupine.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 6.—Joseph Collins, the 13-year-old son of Thomas Collins, of East Branch, Crawford county, while working in the woods a few days ago, jumped over a log and came down on the other side barefooted upon the back of a bristling porcupine. One of the animal's quills was imbedded in the lad's ankle, and breaking off soon worked into the flesh. Several days later the leg began to swell at the ankle, and has continued swelling, and at last reports was twice its normal size as far up as the knee.

Big Corn and Cucumbers.

CLARION, Pa., Oct. 6.—Roy Patrick one day last week found a stalk of corn on his farm on Cottage hill which had five distinct ears in one husk. Each ear was well developed, and measured respectively 7½, 4½, 4¼ and 3½ inches in length. Mrs. C. F. Corbett, of this place, last spring planted 18 hills of cucumbers, from which she raised 1,430 fine, large, well-developed cucumbers.

False Pretense Charged.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Oct. 6.—James Muir, formerly a leading dry goods merchant in this city, was arrested to-night on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. About two years ago he went into the crockery business in Lincoln, Neb., procuring a stock of ware from the Harker & Cartwright potteries here, failing soon after. He gave bail in the sum of $3,000 for a hearing on October 14.

May Buy Mont Chateau.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 6.—Mont Chateau hotel, on the Cheat river, seven miles from Morgantown, is about to be purchased by several Pennsylvania men. They were here yesterday and drove out to see the place. Among them were Hon. Jacob F. Slagle, of Pittsburg; A. V. Barker, Ebbensburg, and Judge Nathaniel Ewing, Judge S. L. Mestrezat, R. H. Lindsay and A. D. Boyd, Esq., of Uniontown.

She Died From Her Injuries.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 6.—After two weeks of terrible suffering, the wife of Hon. L. R. Critchfield died this morning. She was frightfully burned about the lower limbs by the explosion of the tank on a gasoline stove, which was being filled while lighted.

News of Three States.

The thirty-eighth annual exhibition of the York county (Pa.) agricultural society opens to-day.

Nathan Fell, a prosperous farmer, aged 70 years, dropped dead on the street at Jamestown, Pa., yesterday.

Daniel Courtney, of Beloit, O., who shot his son-in-law last Tuesday, has been indicted for manslaughter by the Mahoning county grand jury.

Frank Boyer, living near Bascom, Seneca county, O., was fatally injured in a runaway yesterday, his team becoming frightened at a passing train.

Thomas Peth, a Panhandle station hand of Hollidays Cove, who was struck by a westbound mail train on Wednesday, died at Steubenville, O., yesterday of his injuries.

Edward Hughs, a blacksmith of Youngstown, O., has received a check for $1,000 as a reward for saving a young lady from drowning last summer at Put-in-Bay, on Lake Erie.

Andrew Blamer, a young farmer, living in the western part of Licking county, O., while laboring under a temporary mania, cut his throat with a table knife. He died in a few moments.

The commissioners of Tuscarawas county, O., have again advertised for proposals for the franchise for the construction of an electric railway between New Philadelphia and the Twin Cities.

DR. WAKEFIELD'S WILL.

The Property to Be Equally Divided Among 10 Children.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—Rev. Dr. Wakefield's will, written October 26, 1887, prior to the death of his wife, was filed for probate yesterday by the executors. The will, in the aged minister's own handwriting, was as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Samuel Wakefield, of West Newton borough, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, do make and publish this, my last will and testament.

And first—I desire that my body shall be buried according to the rites and ceremonies of the M. E. church; and that my funeral shall be conducted in a manner corresponding with my position in life. As to the worldly estate with which it has pleased God to intrust me, I dispose of it as follows:

I desire that all my debts and funeral expenses shall be paid out of the first moneys that shall come into the hands of my executors from any portion of my estate whatever. I desire also, and direct that if my beloved wife, Elizabeth, shall be living at the time of my decease, she shall have the right to select any article or portion of my personal estate that she may desire, which shall be and remain her own absolute property; and that all the rest of my personal property, together with all the real estate with which I may die seized, shall be duly appraised and sold by my executor for its reasonable value; and the amount of such sale shall be secured as to insure its full and punctual payment when demanded, and to effectuate this my intention, I do hereby invest my executor with full authority to dispose of my real estate in fee simple, in every respect as I could do myself if I were living. I direct, moreover, that if my wife, Elizabeth, shall survive me, the money arising from the sale of my estate, and from bonds and book accounts, shall be safely put on interest, which interest shall be annually paid over to her during her natural life; and that, at her decease, or if I shall survive her, at my decease, the whole amount of my estate shall be equally divided among my ten children (here he names all his ten children), share and share alike. And I do hereby make and ordain my son, John S. Wakefield, and my son-in-law, John G. Brown, executors of this, my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I, Samuel Wakefield, the testator, have to this my will, written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord' 1887.

SAMUEL WAKEFIELD (L. S.).

The signature is witnessed by H. B. Goldsmith and E. O. Murphy.

West Virginia Chautauqua Grounds.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Oct. 6.—Engineers are now engaged in laying off the land recently purchased at Mt. Pisgah, this state, for the West Virginia Chautauqua. The grounds embrace 350 acres. An auditorium will be erected with a seating capacity of 15,000, and the annual sessions of the M. E. conference will be held there, commencing next year.

COTTOLENE. COTTOLENE.

Do you make doughnuts this way?

Sift 1 quart flour, 1 saltspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful ground nutmeg or cinnamon, 2 rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder, together. Beat 2 eggs; add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoonfuls melted **Cottolene.** Stir these into the flour, roll and cut into shape. Have kettle ¾ full of **Cottolene**—at just the right heat—and fry the doughnuts in it for 3 minutes.

For frying, **Cottolene** must be *hot*, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will burn. To find if it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water. When at just the right heat, the water will *pop.*

Genuine has trade marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Seventh Ave. and Liberty St., Pittsburg.

PREPARATIONS FOR VISITORS.

PUSHERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION PROJECT ARE IN EARNEST.

PLANS ARE ALREADY LAID.

The Problem of Becoming Entertainment Is Settled.

SOME FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM

Now that the prospects are bright for the meeting in this city of the Republican national convention next year, the manner in which it is proposed to provide accommodations for the vast throngs which may be expected to be here during the sitting of the convention, becomes a matter of interest. James S. McKean, chairman of the finance committee, and vice-chairman of the citizens' committee, was caught in the lobby of the Monongahela house last night, and when the question was put to him he replied with enthusiasm:

"We're going to get that convention, and we want a few thousand dollars more to the guarantee fund, and then we are ready to go out with our persuasion among the members of the national committee to urge the selection of Pittsburg for the meeting," was his reply. "The chief question which has been asked by those members of the committee who have already been approached is: 'Can you furnish accommodations for it?' This question can be answered positively by the word "Yes." The hotel committee have guaranteed to furnish first-class accommodations for 5,000 at their regular rates. The minor hotels, of which we have a number of good ones, can provide for 5,000 more.

"Whenever assurance is at hand that the convention will be held here, and of this I have no doubt, we will make arrangements to add an annex to machinery hall at the exposition, and to raise the seats to accommodate from 12,000 to 15,000 in the hall. The place is central, convenient to all the railway stations, and in the heart of the city.

"In addition to the hotels, we have a large number of gentlemen who will entertain guests whom they know at their homes, and the clubs can entertain about 400, and the railways will provide accommodations for sleeping cars along Duquesne way, Third and Water streets for 200 cars, private and for clubs, which will come in a body, and which will want to use their cars while here. The Pennsylvania railroad has had its engineers examine the surroundings along Duquesne way, and have made preliminary plans for temporary side tracks, which also contemplate temporary sewers and water pipes for the convenience of those who will occupy cars. The Baltimore & Ohio road can run similar tracks along Water street, and can accommodate a number of cars in its depot on its passenger sidings near the station, which will accommodate at least 100 more cars.

"This is purely a citizens' movement, and is non-partisan in every respect. Just as soon as we have assurance that the Republican convention is coming here, I volunteer to act as one of a finance committee to raise a similar fund to bring the Democratic convention here also. When we have provided a suitable hall, put up our decorations, and provided special features for the entertainment of our visitors, we might just as well show our Democratic friends how a good old Republican city can show good will and hospitality to them. It would take less, perhaps, but I will almost guarantee that the first contributors to the fund will be Republicans, just as some of the first contributors to the fund to bring the Republican convention here were Democrats. Subscriptions to the Republican fund should be in by Wednesday, as we start the Democratic fund Thursday."

Mr. McKean had been talking to Mr. Henry Hartman, of Beaver Falls, and when he noted Mr. McKean's enthusiasm, he remarked that Pittsburg seemed to be after about everything in the way of a convention in sight, and then Charles McKee, Esq., who was standing by, added: "And she is getting it, too."

Mr. Hartman thought that Pittsburg has hitherto been too modest in making known to the people of other parts of the country what she has to show them, and is waking from a lethargy which presages important changes in the city and the enterprise of her population.

"If we had some of Chicago's civic pride, and more of their vigorous conceit to give our people the contagion of enthusiasm in making known our enterprises," it was remarked, "Pittsburg would be one of the cities most frequented by strangers on this continent. The fact is, that half of our own people do not know what wonders are to be seen from their own doorsteps, and the vast industrial plants which are the wonder of the mechanical world are as unknown to all but the few as the beauties of a tropic island."

CITY STILL GUARDED.

Extra Precautions Taken to Protect the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 5.—The streets of this city are still patrolled by troops and police, and the latter continue making arrests. There have been no fresh disturbances, however, although there is much excitement in many quarters in other sections.

Circulars have been circulated to the effect that the Armenians have resorted to these demonstrations with a view of calling attention to their circumstances. The representatives of the powers have been making careful inquiries into the origin of the outrages as well as to the firing, and arrests have followed, and they will make full reports on the subject to their respective governments.

It was noticed during the ceremony of the selamlik to-day that the sultan's body-guard had been increased in number, and that extraordinary precautions were taken by the military and police authorities to protect him from possible attack. All the Armenian servants employed at the Yildiz Kiosk have been dismissed as a matter of precaution, as it is well known that they were in the main in sympathy with their countrymen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—United States Minister Terrell telegraphed Secretary Olney last evening from Therapia as follows:

"There has been tranquility for the last 48 hours. Kiamil Pasha was appointed grand vizier. Dreading the influence in distant provinces of recent events I have renewed my demand for efficient protection of missionaries."

70 Elopes With 20.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—George H. Douglass, aged 70 years, a resident of Syracuse, has been arrested at Oneida, charged with having eloped with Anna O. Cone, aged 20. In order to secure her husband's return Mrs. Douglass swore out a warrant charging him with abandonment. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass were to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary at an early date.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A neglected cough may lead to consumption, therefore take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE ENGLISH MASCOT.

(A sister of one of the Cambridge athletes, herself the champton of her college.)

Athletic Girls From England. Mascots and Good Dressers.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

When the English athletic clubs came over here a few weeks ago to practice for the contests they brought several members of their party who had not been scheduled in the list of contestants and who were not even expected as arrivals. These were half a dozen pretty girls, sisters, cousins and friends of the athletic boys who came to watch the sports and to keep the lads from getting homesick. They would bring good cheer if not good luck.

The chaperon of the party was a fond aunt of one of the Cambridge boys, and the young women, besides being related to the young athletes, were themselves athletes of no mean pretensions. So they were powerful factors of success. Few persons noticed them in the excitement of welcoming the brawny lads, but they were there, and very important they have been in the preliminaries of the sports.

As this is the sporting time of year, and as English girls lead in out-door athletics, the dress of these young ladies cannot fail to claim attention. They had one peculiarity, a rare one in this country, but common in England, that they all dress alike. Scarcely was there a shade difference in color, let alone in the cut of their garments.

Let us describe the one who is called "Mascot" by her party and who has a record of being present at 50 consecutive "sport" afternoons in her own country.

She is not a typical English girl, for she is very dark. Her hair is black and it ripples around her face. When she is flushed and her hair is tossed it curls in funny little ringlets. Her figure is short and rather full, so you naturally expect dowdiness. But, on the contrary, she is quite stylish.

The hat which this English "mascot" cousin wears is a lightweight white straw one. It is heavily bound with black velvet, which ruffles all around the rim. There is another thick black velvet trimming around the low crown, and several short, stubby "ears" stand up in front. On shady days the mascot sets her light little hat back. Other days she wears it well forward. The straw looks quite English—for English girls wear their straw hats all winter—but to Americanize it the trimming need only be transferred to a white felt crown.

The dress is of several different materials. The loose vest front, drawn to a long point at the waist, is of spotted blue and white silk. It is very becoming to the wearer. A low-cut sailor collar of navy blue velvet sets over the silk vest, and there is a pretty Eton of modified shape. The back is precisely like an Eton jacket, but the front is cut away to show the entire silk front of the vest. It is fastened at the waist invisibly, probably with hooks, but there is a pretty chance here for a buckle of fancy material, preferably a silver one set with saphire stones to match the navy blue collar.

Everywhere this mascot goes she carries her campchair. It is a deep red cloth and quite becoming to her gown. Its sticks are black wood and, altogether, it is not an awkward burden, for it can be strung over the parasol or carried over the arm.

As the mascot's dress is for sitting as well as for standing, the material is that century-old favorite, silk. Really, after all, nothing wears like silk and holds its own as long. I thought of this when I saw that trim skirt of deep blue silk, without luster, but rich and shapely. The back hung in large round folds and was doubtless supplied with one of those patent things for holding it in place, for it took shape nicely after being sat upon and the front was stiffened right to its very hem.

The lining of this skirt was of the identical material of the skirt itself. This must have been enormously expensive, for usually only lining silks are used for these linings; but when I asked the modist about it she smiled in a superior way and said: "Cheapest in the long run."

On being further questioned she said: "A skirt lined with the same material never wears out. Suppose you tear it, as often occurs in a dress for out-door sports. What happens? Nothing. The tear does not show much, for there is the same material underneath. And when it is nicely darned down to the lining it does not show at all. The same with cracks and seam cuts. The lining is the salvation of the dress."

When the Mascot brushed her skirts aside a deep velvet facing of light blue was visible. It matched the blue of her vest and gave the girl a dainty look. It showed that she cared enough for her facing to match it to her waist.

The sleeves of this becoming gown were plain, light blue silk. And they did not look as light as they may sound, although they were exactly the shade of the ground-work of the vest. They were fine quality of silk and held their own stiffness well. You may talk about the fashions of sleeves being droopy, with the largest part at the elbow, but as a matter of fact women are going to continue the full shoulder sleeves as long as they can. They are the most becoming sleeves ever worn.

Tough black gloves were pulled by this mascot far up the arm, and one could easily see that the waist would be a dinner bodice if the gloves were removed. A low, narrow belting of the light blue marked the waist line in a pretty way.

It is not always that a Mascot is such an accomplished personage! Usually the virtue of the lucky one consists only in bringing good fortune. But this English mascot has a record of accomplishments of her own. She is an athletic girl. At the Liverpool girls' college, where she spent seven years, preparatory and final, she made three conquests over the others of the

The New Face Cape.

athletic class. She jumped the highest, sprinted the fastest and could swing highest and longest, hanging by her arms. This last accomplishment is a very beneficial one for girls, so athletes say, and much attention is paid to the development of the arm muscles. The jumps made by the mascot were standing high jumps, and the sprint was over a course of an eighth of a mile.

It must not be supposed that girls who train in athletic fields accomplish no results. On the contrary, they often put boys' classes to blush; and as for coaches and critics, they are unequaled.

Not infrequently you may see in New Haven and at the club grounds where the athletes practice a party of young women sitting around upon camp stools intently watching the jumps and runs. They are the friends of the athletes admitted by special permission. Their object is to criticise and suggest. A poor jumper is told where he stands faultily, why he has too little breath to sustain him and the proper position of head.

As a woman's thoughts turn toward her clothes, it may be told that the dress of these girls is a source of special pride to them. They claim it is ideal. And the Mascot herself told a member of the Ladies' Berkley club, of New York, that she could easily do all her athletic feats, fully dressed in her ideal sporting suit—the street dress which she wears every day. And that it positively would not be injured by rain, damp or sunshine.

The real virtues of the English mascot are not set forth as clearly as a believer in mascots would like. There is an uncertainty about their actual merits beyond that of looking pretty and being good company. But if they fill both of these it is all one could conscientiously ask of a girl. And if, in addition to this, they are as cheerful in case of defeat as in victory, then, indeed, no more need be asked of any mascot.

HELEN WARD.

The Art of Living.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

How little we understand of a child's mental horizon. We in the crowd see heads and faces—all that is overhead and around us. The child in the crowd sees only legs, and the packed mass of skirts and trousers that press darkly around it. How should he comprehend the humanity for which these stand? He does not, and in good time, if memory is keen and expression has come, tells us how weird and strange and miserable it all seemed. We know so much about each little common fact which to him stands bald and strange in its disconnected newness. Life for him is an endless process of putting things together and finding out why they belong together, the perpetual marvel being that he does it so well.

A little child boy went for the first time to visit relatives in the country—the real country, "10 miles from a lemon."

The house stood on a wide, low hill, and the pasture land stretched far around it. The little boy went quietly about, seeing no one knows what wonder and mystery in the harsh, commonplaces of fence and barn, pigpen and woodpile. Then he came in to his aunt.

"May I go as far as I want to?" he asked.

She was puzzled, but wanted the little visitor to have a good time, so she said he might.

Then she dropped her work and followed him, unseen, to what he meant. He went down behind the barn, across the potato patch, over the rickety fence, out into the big pasture.

Out, straight out, into this unfenced, illimitable wilderness, this broad, bright new world, without houses or policemen, out for a hundred yards or so and stopped.

He was content.

He had not meant to run away. What he wanted—and what he found—was the marvelous sense of space and freedom which his young soul had never felt before.

It must have been a great experience—that still moment in the midst of the pasture. On this same farm I, a child, first learned from another child what poverty meant. Not the biting poverty which kills and ruins, but the slow, mild poverty which merely strunts and disfigures; the poverty which is common to most people on earth.

"Guess what we had for dinner today," burst out the little farmer boy, eager and triumphant; "sumthin' splendid."

So I guessed through all my range of experience; ice cream, candy, cake and certain pet puddings—all I knew of delicate luxuries. He scorned them all, sniffing contemptuously at my weak suggestion.

"Better than that," he still insisted, like Frederic the Great, to the proud official, till I gave it up in despair.

Then he told me, in abounding delight, bright-eyed, triumphant: "Veal, roast veal."

I cannot remember whether with infant courtesy I endeavored to appear impressed; or, what is far more probable, with infant cruelty I essayed to convince him of the lowness of his standard; but it made a deep impression on me.

Veal! why veal was only a kind of meat, and meat was always on the table, and people were always trying to make you eat it instead of "so much sweet stuff." Veal! Mere dinner! How could that seem a luxury? I had yet to learn the yearly diet of the average farmer; the fresh vegetables that were mere "garden sass," and too much trouble to raise unless for sale; the butter, eggs and milk all sold; the pork and pie and potatoes that lasted the year through; and the rare wild luxury of fresh meat at such times as the cautious countryman should "kill."

What was the secret of the boy's delight?

They had just "killed," and recklessly saved out a piece for themselves instead of selling the whole "crittur." Another instance of this same spare diet I had later, from the big-eyed sisters of that boy: Three of us were swinging in a pine tree—the smooth "white pine" that is so easy to climb, so comfortable to sit in. We were all hungry, but not quite ready to go home for dinner.

"Let's tell just what we'd like to eat if we could have it," said I, the oldest.

First I dilated on the congenial theme, spreading a Barmecide feast for my hungry hearers. Then the middle damsel followed suit, expiating on all the dainties she could recall. Between us we had an entertainment worthy of a Roman emperor.

Then was the turn of little Big-eyes—great, soft, brown velvet eyes they were, calm and slow like a Jersey cow's.

"Now," said we, "now you tell just what you'd like if you could have it; what you'd like best in the world to eat?"

She had just heard our recapitulation of fine dishes; she was hungry as we; she had time to think of everything she knew; and with her great eyes shining and a voice that gloated in eager imagination, she answered, with most epicurean emphasis:

"Soup."

CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

Luncheon Given Queen Victoria.

Consomme of Chicken. Mulligatawney Soup.
Lamb Cutlets and Peas.
Quenelles of Sweetbreads and Truffles.
Roast Chicken. Quails.
Asparagus. New Potatoes.
Chine of Beef. Roast Fowls. Tongue in Jelly.
Regence Sandwiches.
Compote of Pineapple.
Madeira Jelly. Baked Tapioca Pudding.
Dessert. Coffee.

Quenelles of Sweetbreads and Truffles—Two sweetbreads laid in cold water for 10 minutes, then parboiled for 10, and dropped again cold water. First chop, then pound them fine and rub through a sieve, adding two or three minced truffles. Take the inside of a small loaf of baker's bread and steep it in tepid water one or two minutes. Squeeze it dry, and, when cold, add to the sweetbread mixture, with six ounces of butter, three whole eggs and the yolks of two gradually stirred in, one teaspoonful of salt and quarter of a one of white pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of cream sauce made as in forms already given. Add a saltspoonful of mace, and stir the whole, putting it away to cool. To cook it have ready a saucepan of boiling salted water. Take up the meat between two tablespoons, smooth it, and drop it into the boiling water. Test a little first. If too soft, add more egg. If too hard, more of cream sauce. They should be served in a circle with the rest of the cream sauce, to which some minced mushrooms have been added. They are also made smaller, and served as garnish to vol-au-vents.

The Queen's Tapioca Pudding.—It is not generally known that Queen Victoria is so extremely fond of cinnamon that she demands it as the flavor of most of the sweets served to her, to the great dissatisfaction of her chef. She is equally fond of tapioca pudding, and this is the form: Soak one cup of tapioca for an hour or so in a pint of milk, pour then into a double boiler, add a teaspoonful of salt, and bring to a boil, and cook slowly for half an hour or more. When it is soft, turn out. Heat a quart of milk; add one cup of sugar, in which a teaspoon of cinnamon has been mixed, two tablespoonfuls of butter, half the grated peel of a lemon, half a pound of stoned raisins, cut each in three bits. Bake in a buttered dish for one hour, and let it stand till not very hot before eating. Good hot or cold.

Autumn Breakfasts.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

The breakfast question is a serious one in many households, and when the first cold mornings appear, the house-mother is compelled to look with searching eyes to find just the right thing to follow melons and cracked wheat. The breathless days are over, when fruit and coffee, with the merest apology for bread, is all that the appetite could tolerate; but whoso hath regard for the health and happiness of the family will beware how she begins too soon on the chops, sausages, or recharffes, pancakes and other hot breads that are in order when zero weather demands great supplies of fuel to maintain the vital fires. Through September, and till frosts cut short the supply, vegetables will furnish a varied succession of dishes appetizing, satisfying and not too heavy.

Tomatoes are such universal favorites that one may be sure they will find a welcome served as the main dish for breakfast. Try them in the following German fashion, which is quoted from Helen Campbell's cooking book:

Tomato with Eggs.—If possible, secure for this dish one of the long, boat-shaped earthen dishes one sees in German and Swiss kitchens, as it gives character and dignity. Peel the tomatoes, and set them close together in the dish, which must first be buttered. Scoop out a spoonful from the center of each and chop it fine. Mince a small onion and fry it brown in a spoonful of butter, add a cupful of bread crumbs and a sprig of parsley, with pepper and salt to taste. Mix with the tomato, and fill the cavities with it. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the whole, dot with bits of butter, and bake for half an hour in rather a hot oven. When brown, break over the top an egg for each person to be served, and return to the oven till they are done, which will be in about five minutes.

Very good, though not quite so hearty, is the Philadelphia fashion of serving fried tomatoes; cut them in halves and dust each surface with salt, pepper, fine sugar, and enough very fine bread crumbs to dry them. Brown them with hot butter in a frying pan, and set them back from the fire or into the oven to cook till tender. Then pour over them enough cream to nearly cover, and let it simmer about three minutes. Lift the tomatoes carefully onto a platter and thicken the gravy with two egg yelks beaten with two tablespoons of cold milk. It must not boil, but be poured over the tomatoes as soon as it thickens, and be served at once.

Egg plant is in season in all our markets for some time yet, and, when properly fried, is almost as popular as tomato. Cut it in very thin slices, not over one-fourth of an inch thick, pare, sprinkle with salt, and, piling them in a dish, set a weight on them and leave them over night to drain. In the morning dry them by rolling in seasoned flour and fry crisp in deep fat. Oyster-plant can be made to appear as a fritter with great applause.

Pieces left from dinner can be set into a steamer to become hot, while the following batter is prepared: Sift one level teaspoon of baking-powder into one cup of flour, which is all the better to be at least half gluten flour; make this into a smooth paste with one-half cup milk, one saltspoon salt, the yelks of two eggs well beaten, one teaspoon butter melted, and lastly, the two egg-whites beaten stiff and lightly folded in.

By the time the batter is ready the oyster plant will be hot, and two or three pieces at a time can be put into the batter and then dropped into the hot fat. Have ready some thin slices of raw potato to put in to reduce the temperature of the fat if it becomes too hot; well-salted and crisp, they will make the best kind of a garnish for the platter or fritters.

Green corn omelet, or, when that is too much trouble, merely add the seasoned corn to scrambled eggs, just long enough before serving to let it become hot through; lima beans, mashed, warmed in a brown gravy and served on toast; steamed celery, reheated in a cream sauce and also served on toast—are each recommended as savory breakfast dishes.

MARY L. CLARKE.

AS SEEN ON YONGE STREET.

An International Matchmaker.

Correspondence of The Post.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—While the engagement of Consuelo Vanderbilt to Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill, ninth Duke of Marlborough, is undoubtedly a great feather in in the cap of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, it is an even prouder occasion for Lily, Lady Beresford, for in the union she sees the result of much friendly scheming on her part, and the accomplishment of a matter for which she has long and ardently hoped.

In upper London circles the ex-Duchess of Marlborough has acquired the title of the International Matchmaker, and this latest engagement will not diminish her claim to the name. It was Lily of Marlborough who first presented George Curzon to Miss Leiter—an acquaintanceship which resulted in a marriage—and it was she who invited the daughter of the rich Duke of Westminster to one of her house parties a year ago, and then contrived that young Adolphus, of Teck, brother of the Duchess of York, should be present.

This second bit of matchmaking resulted very beautifully for Duchess Lily, for the queen immediately restored her to royal favor, which had been somewhat withheld during the lifetime of the duke, and as soon as Lily married Lord William Beresford she was presented at court with much state.

The acquaintance between Lady Beresford and Consuelo Vanderbilt dates back many years—since the latter was a girl of 14. At that time she left America with her father and mother and two little brothers for a three years' tour around the world in her father's yacht. One of the first stops was in the Mediterranean, and there, upon the coast, at a pretty winter watering place, was the Duchess of Marlborough, then in fresh mourning for her husband. As might be expected, the Duchess of Marlborough saw much of Miss Consuelo, and fell in love with her from her sweetness and cleverness.

The story of the principal event of the visit, the thing that won the heart of the duchess thoroughly, is thus told:

There was to be a merry-making at a house party in a villa some miles inland, and Mrs. Vanderbilt and the duchess were anxious to attend. But at the last moment Harold, then a child of 6, fell ill with some childish complaint. "He isn't very sick, mamma," suggested Consuelo, "and I can take care of him. You go, and I will not leave the yacht while you are away."

Mrs. Vanderbilt was gone three days, and during that time Consuelo, a mere slip of a girl, sat up with the child, sending the nurses away and herself taking the directions for his comfort from the doctor, who always traveled with the Vanderbilt party.

A year afterward the Duchess of Marlborough told this story to her step-son, saying: "Charles, that girl is the only one I have ever seen who would have denied herself for her little brother!"

One of the principal duties of a matchmaker is to magnify the qualities of the young man, as well as those of the young woman. It is unlikely that the young duke, little slip that he is, with his budding mustache and very unassuming ways, would ever have caught the fancy of a young woman so much petted as Miss Consuelo has been. Young men of all countries have sought her hand. She has been overwhelmed with attentions from Paris to New York and back again. Her wish has been anticipated by a hundred Newport beaux this very season. Why, because she loves pinks, the men servants of her mother's London home had all they could do to carry in the great baskets and bouquets of them that came for her every morning before she was awake to receive them. No, she has not lacked for suitors.

With so much attention being paid her, Lily of Marlborough realized that if her stepson would marry a desirable American girl, and particularly the girl of her own choice, his good qualities must be brought out or some Beau Brummel of society would carry off the prize before him. Accordingly she has done all she could.

Early last fall Lady Beresford, whom the duke has devotedly followed since his father's death, suggested that he write a history of Blenheim. In her own possession were many books relating to it since its building 200 years ago, and in Blenheim library was a whole row of volumes on the house. Queen Anne gave the first duke money to build it as a reward for brave conduct in the war. But it was not fully finished until Lily completed it with her American money.

The duke is naturally literary, and he set to work to write. Waldorf Astor gave him a commission for the article, and he worked upon it faithfully. Last January it appeared in the "Pall Mall Magazine," and was favorably received. Scarcely necessary to say that "Blenheim and Its Memories" was sent by the dozen copies to the duke's friends in America by his stepmother.

The Duke of Marlborough is one of those men who know more and think more than they say. In a quiet way the stripling, then only 21 years old, assisted his stepmother in the management of her great estate. To be sure, she enjoys only the income of the Hammersley millions, but with this income she has made many investments which require personal attention. For four years, until her recent marriage to Lord Beresford, the young duke has transacted all her business for her.

Neither Mrs. Vanderbilt nor her daughter was present at the mariage of Lady Beresford, but it was not the latter's fault that they were away. She wanted them to see her sweep up the aisle all in sparkling array upon the arm of the young duke, and to see with what dignity he could perform the office of giving her away. It was a lost opportunity, but news of it traveled to America.

The contemplated trip around the world was managed by Lady Beresford. At first it was planned that the start should be toward Japan, arriving in New York on her way home, six months hence. The young duke rather fancied this plan, as he wanted to reach China by autumn. But his stepmother persuaded him to start the other way, going to New York first. In the original plans she was to accompany him. But, very craftily, at the last moment she was not able to sail, so all alone he arrived in New York, to be immediately passed along to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt at Newport.

In doing all this the ex-duchess has been actuated by the best of motives. "It will be a love match," she has said a hundred times this season. "Charles has not a mercenary thought and Consuelo's mind has never been touched by money."

As may be expected, where one has engineered a match through, one must be prodigal of gifts. Lady Beresford's betrothal gift was a set of rubies, the exact fac-simile of the ones she wears upon full-dress occasions. There are eight pieces in the set, a ruby girdle, a ruby brooch in the form of a long bar with rubies of graded sizes upon it, two ruby sleeve clasps, ruby bracelets and two beautiful hair ornaments.

Another betrothal gift from Lady Beresford is a set of books of quaint and remarkable design. There are 12 books in the set, and they contain the crest, armorial bearings, initials and monograms of the Churchill family from the beginning until now, and they are written and arranged for the use of its mistress.

When Lily took possession of Blenheim she found its linen rudely stamped, and she longed for some distinctive and pretty thing that should be correct and yet very artistic to serve as a private linen stamp for the house. An eminent English artist designed a crest for her embodying monogram also. And she was so pleased with it that she ordered another design for her dishes and another for glass and silver. A fourth was for designs upon colored windows where small panes could be set in to advantage, and still another was for marking the livery and harness and all wagons of the Blenheim estate. Before the work was completed there were 12 complete books of patterns and designs; and so fond was Lily of these that she kept them when she left Blenheim. But now she has sent them to her step-daughter that is to be, and when that young lady follows out the bridal custom of taking her own linen with her from her father's house she will have the little book to guide her in its marking.

It is probable that Lady Beresford will go to the United States shortly. She could hardly remain at home when the boy whom she so much admires gets married. He will be 24 years old shortly, but he is so young in appearance that he must always seem like a boy until he grows a beard. Lady Beresford's health has not been good of late. A semi-invalidism has kept her at Deepdede, her country place, and has prevented her from taking an active part in the pleanantest pastime of her life—matchmaking.

If she does go over she will be accompanied by Winsted Leonard Churchill, the son of Lady Randolph Churchill, favorite cousin of the Duke of Marlborough, and possibly by Lady Randolph Churchill herself.

Surely if there is a minute for congratulations other than to the duke himself there will be a word to Lady Beresford for the quiet but effective part she played in making this match.

MRS. GREY-CANFIELD.

LILY, LADY BERESFORD.

(Wearing the ruby set which she duplicated for a betrothal gift to Consuelo Vanderbilt.)

CROWNED HEADS OF AMERICA.

MRS. BURKE-ROCHE. MRS. HAVEMEYER. MRS. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR. MRS. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER.

Pretty Costumes At Toronto.

Correspondence of The Post.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 3.—Getting married at Niagara Falls, Canadian side, is one of the few excitements life still affords. The other day, when the train was held up for the customs house officials to inspect baggage, there came laughing and chasing aboard a bevy of girls in white gowns and picture hats, all aflutter with ribbons. Each girl had a large white basket of rice, and threw handfuls about until a little old lady in black asked the conductor if rice pudding wouldn't be served for nothing that afternoon in the dining car. I am still combing out rice morning and night when I "do" my hair.

Presently it turned out that the rice wasn't meant for my benefit or that of the old lady, or indeed, for any of us passengers from the "states," but rather for that of a very rosy Canadian girl in a traveling dress and for her tall bronzed bridegroom in the soft slouched hat that begins to be so much in evidence the minute one gets over the border.

After I made sure that I wasn't going to be called to order for smuggling I had attention to spare for the fact that some 300 men, women and girls, all in their best clothes, were crowding the platform of the little station, and that rice was dashing like a hail storm against the windows of the car. Every few minutes a small boy in a page's suit would make a break for us and discharge a peck of rice from the vantage ground of the car doorway. The girls in white scampered this way and that, and girl's not in white came aboard for a kiss and a "goodbye," until when the train began to roll slowly toward Toronto the little old lady and I, as well as all the rest of the passengers from the "states," began to count ourselves in with the bridal party.

For my part I have to confess that I followed that bride and groom shamelessly to their hotel in the "Queen City of Canada," a procedure eminently feminine, particularly when one is athirst for information about things pertaining to the Dominion.

I've been watching that bride a good deal to-day—she seemed worth it after a "send-off" so picturesque and extraordinary. She is very pretty and very English-looking. I don't see how she manages to be quite so British when she has lived all her life so close to Uncle Sam's border. She is of larger build than a New York girl would be, at once taller and of stronger, heavier mold. She has more red and brown in her skin, and her trousseau hasn't the French chic of the states, but is thoroughly English without the perfecting touch of London style.

And yet she is pleasing to look at. It is not warm up here on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, and this morning my bride went out driving in a dark green mixed tweed frock with splashes of red to give it warmth and color. The bodice was made with three box pleats front and back, with small tailor buttons set about to the depth of a yoke to make a natty finish. The full skirt hung in flutes, the bottom of the skirt was stitched and the seams lapped and stitched. A leather belt fastened the bodice and a soft, rough green felt hat was worn, with wide rolling brim and two red and green quills.

Another dress in which my bride has appeared was a boucle cloth of dead leaf brown with knots of dull red and green. The skirt was so cut as to hang in volutes, while the top fitted over the hips snugly. A rouleau of green velvet edged it at the bottom. The jaunty coat opened upon a vest of green broadcloth and turned back in double revers of green and brown broadcloth. Flaring gauntlet cuffs of green velvet finished the sleeves.

Toronto is the provincial capital of Ontario and it is very English. Yet the new fall goods in the shop windows along Yonge street are marked invariably, "As worn in New York." This seems odd to me, but perhaps it isn't. And they are not really as worn in New York, either, for we don't import steamer loads of heather to scatter over our fall suitings, and when you see a lot of tweeds and Scotch mixtures decorated in that fashion you are bound to feel that you are getting uncommonly close to the real thing, after all.

The real thing as Toronto understands it is warm. Once upon a time Mrs. Jameson, who used to write, and whose husband was for a time chancellor of upper Canada, described Toronto as built at the bottom of a frozen bay, with three feet of snow all around and the gray, sullen, wintry lake and the dark gloom of the pine forest bounding the prospect. Her ladyship was petulant when she set her pen to this sentence; nevertheless, Toronto wears Burgundy reds, royal blue, and deep rich Russian greens. The winter calls for tints to make and keep one cheerful. The shops are full of small checks and large plaids. Some of the dress goods are rough enough for bear's fur, with loops, lozenges and stripes standing out from the boucle patterns.

Of course this is a good place to find out about furs. I see seal, mink, caracul, Persian lamb and sable on the streets and in the stores. The fur capes are so full one does not know what to make of them. They are made about 28 inches long and lined with shot or plaided silk brilliant enough to make winter one long holiday. The sealskin jackets are short and have straight reefer fronts, mostly. Wide sailor collars of fur are on the streets every day, while for later wear rough mixed cloth coats are being sold with high, flaring collars of fur.

I don't quite know what to make of Toronto hair dressing. A year or two ago all England was wearing its tresses (home grown and manufactured in Germany) in big, round buns at the nape of the neck. In the capital of Ontario the women are doing so now. Maybe its a survival, clung to from loyal motives, and maybe we in the "states" are threatened with another invasion of false hair. I shall watch developments.

At the Toronto opera house last evening were some very pretty costumes. One was of white chiffon over pale pink. The dress was a halo of white and shimmering rosy hues, most becoming to the tall blonde Canadian who wore it. Fire opals outlined the bodice at the throat and fell below in a gleaming fringe.

Another dress was of olive green velvet lined with amber silk. Amber-hued chiffon filled in the low square of the corsage and was drawn up, not too high, about the throat with green velvet ribbon. The elbow sleeves of velvet showed deep pleatings of chiffon falling about the wrists. A linked girdle of topaz and gold fastened the waist, and yellow gloves with a little bonnet nodding with yellow plumes finished this elaborate costume.

New York people are "smarter" in dress than Canadian women, and yet there are very pretty things to see here.

ELLEN OSBORN.

A COUPLE OF TAILOR GOWNS.

Twilight Echoes.

I sit alone where twilight falls,
And hear a dreary sound,
Like some imprisoned soul that beats
In vain to break its bound.

A restless knocking, then a space
Of silence; then again
The patient, dreary rat-a-tat
That sounds so sad, so vain.

Oft in the twilight hour, as now,
I hear it o'er and o'er,
And then my spirit whispers me,
"They're chopping hash next door."

—Judge.

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburg, Pa., as second-class matter.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

POST BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895.

The total area of the public lands in the United States, exclusive of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which have but small and isolated tracts, is in round numbers 600,000,000 acres. The surveyed lands are 314,000,000 acres, and the unsurveyed 286,000,000 acres. There is room here for a great many farms, but the best of the land has been taken up, especially that of any future speculative quality. It is a sign of the times that a quiet drift is setting in from the west to the south, where there is plenty of cheap and fertile land.

Dr. Parkhurst has a frank way of putting things that merits commendation. Referring to the fusion negotiations in New York to unite against Tammany, and supposably to a proposition from Boss Platt, Dr. Parkhurst says: "The devil has made me an offer. I have named my price. Whether he will accept my terms or not I cannot say. But this I will admit: Negotiations are pending." The doctor has developed amazing shrewdness in politics, but when he is at the green cloth with such an expert as Tom Platt he had better look out or the cards will be stacked.

Honors are easy in New York between the bosses of both parties, taking Platt and Hill as samples, but it is grievous to narrate that the spirit of bossism is entering the sacred circle of the reformers, and there is kicking in their ranks against the pretensions of a select few who exercise the prerogatives of leaders, or bosses, whichever you please to call them. It is refreshing, after hearing so much denunciation of Tammany, to observe the way "Harper's Weekly" takes down the bosses of the adverse faction. It says that "Boss" Platt "has never given the slightest sign of any statesmanship except that of knowing in his own state every corporation that can be blackmailed, every newspaper that can be bought, every greedy politician than can be controlled by promise or threat, and every influence that will lend itself to political intrigue." And yet the chances are that in the present scrimmage the "Weekly" will support a fusion ticket that Boss Platt will do more to make successful than any other influence. All this shows that in the accidents of politics the mugwump element is having as difficult a road to travel as the honest regulars who make up the mass of both parties and take their tickets straight.

THE GHOST OF CAMERON.

The anti-Cameron Republican papers in this state are manifesting considerable apprehension that the senior senator is very much alive, and will have to be considered in the election of senator next year. Last November 25 state senators were chosen, who will participate in the senatorial election, and as they were nearly all Republicans, nominated before the anti-Cameron issue had assumed any proportions, the presumption is that most of them belong to the old guard and will do homage when the time comes. Next year 25 more senators will be elected and the entire membership of the house. Mr. Cameron has a year to work up the nominations and elections, and that means a great deal, for, except among the politicians who desire to succeed him and those who have a personal grudge, the opposition to Cameron is all on the surface, with little underlying strength. For well-understood reasons Mr. Cameron took no part in the recent combine fight. His co-operation with either side would not have advantaged it, and would have done the Cameron side no good. Mr. Quay is now, as he has always been, friendly to Cameron, and those who attempt to array him against his colleague have an abundant lack of information. He would rather have Cameron in the senate with him than any of the Philadelphians, like District-Attorney Graham and Charles Emory Smith, who are the announced candidates for the succession. Both Graham and Smith sided with the combine in the recent fight, while Cameron kept hands off.

Senator Kauffman, of Lancaster, who was elected last year as an anti-Cameron man, and of whose sincerity there is no doubt, is out in a bugle blast of alarm that Cameron is still alive and vigorous, and will seek to get possession of the legislature by his old tricks. He implores the Republicans not "to be lulled into false security." Mr. Emory Smith in his Philadelphia "Press" joins in this appeal, and declares Cameron's "efforts on his own behalf will be sleepless and tireless." No doubt of that, and with $1,000,000 thrown in if there is a call for it. A million dollars will go a great ways in purchasing the Republican side of a Pennsylvania legislature. It promises to be a very pretty fight. The two senators who so rarely break the silence of the august body are not destined to part company just yet a while. Cameron will succeed himself, and he is a braver and more consistent politician than the crowd at his heels.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The country seems to have before it a period of rest from exciting home issues, but foreign questions of importance are looming up that will probably fill the aching void, as the American public is not well satisfied, unless it has something of the sensational character to the front. When congress meets, judging from expressions from all parts of the country and from all parties, there will be a movement to secure the belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, if not a more active form of sympathy. The administration has been cautious in this matter. In fact it may be said it has had no case to act on, as the revolt has not reached the point justifying recognition; but if congress declares for such a policy, with evidence that it is backed by popular sentiment, it may force the concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents. The principles upon which recognition should be granted are set forth in Wheaton's treatise on international law, which has long been accepted by the state department as the highest American authority. This extract is pertinent at this time:

Where a parent government is seeking to subdue an insurrection by municipal force, and the insurgents claim a political nationality and belligerent rights which the parent government does not concede, a recognition by a foreign state of full belligerent rights, if not justified by necessity, is a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion and of censure upon the parent government. * * * The tests to determine the question are various, and far more decisive where there are maritime law and commercial relations with foreigners. Among the tests are the existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character, population, and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a state among the nations reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state.

There is not much encouragement here for immediate recognition, as Cuba has no political organization which, if left to itself, would constitute a state. Such organization may come later. When the Cubans obtain such a de facto government as the Confederates had in 1861, we shall then be compelled to act as England, France and Spain then acted. It is also pointed out that recognition at this time would be harmful to the Cubans, as Spain in such event would have the right to call on our government to prevent the shipment to its enemies of articles contraband of war. All questions relating to recognition are well settled by international law, unless we take the radical course of espousing the cause of the insurgents with active intervention.

A more interesting question in some respects than anything relating to Cuba is the course our government is understood to have adopted as to British claims for a section of Venezuelan territory as big as the state of Ohio. Important correspondence is now going on between London and Washington, and Secretary Olney is understood to have made definite demands on the English government, of course couched in the usual smooth phrases of diplomacy. If Great Britain claims the territory in dispute on the ground of imperfect surveys of the boundary lines between British Guiana and Venezuela, then Secretary Olney demands that the question shall be arbitrated. If, on the other hand, the British are moved by the spirit of conquest and acquisition of territory to which it has neither moral nor legal right, it is declared to be in violation of the Monroe doctrine, and will never be submitted to by this country. We do not look for war as the outcome of this Venezuelan business, but it may lead to spicy correspondence between the two countries and a practical test of the Monroe doctrine. On maintaining that principle there is no difference of opinion among Americans. We want no entangling alliances with European powers, and care nothing about their division of Asia, Africa, Europe or far-away islands, but when it comes to the western hemisphere and the two Americas our doctrine is "hands off." They may keep what they have, but not another acre of ground in the way of conquest. We don't want to bother with their systems abroad, and want none of them here. It is not a doctrine of aggression, but one of self-defense.

MENDING THE PEERS.

The British parliament has been prorogued until the last of December, and the Conservatives in the meantime will have a chance to formulate the wonderful reform platform to which they have been spurred, possibly, by the appearance of Senator Quay in the role of reformer on this side of the water. One good deed in a naughty world sometimes has prodigious consequences. The Conservatives carried the late election without any pledges of what they would do. The platform was change and a reversal of the government machine. It is pretty well settled that the Irish program means an attempt to conciliate Ireland by purchase, in the way of liberal appropriations and a small amount of home rule, but not enough to hurt the absentee landlords.

The reform of the house of lords is the most difficult question, and a plan will be presented, as there have been semi-official announcements to that effect. The plan contemplated is a very simple one, if correctly outlined. It consists in applying the method of election of Irish and Scotch peers to those who will sit in the house of lords as peers of England. The Scotch peers elect for every parliament 16 members of their body. The Irish peers elect 28 of their number, who during their lives represent them in the upper house. The 16 Scotch peers, therefore, are elected for the duration of a parliament, which never exceeds seven years, while the Irish peers are elected for life. It is not given out what will be the term of the English peers. If representation is based on population, and that will have some influence, they will number about 200, with 24 bishops who have seats in the house of lords. With 16 Scotch peers, and 28 Irish peers, this would make 268 members of the house of lords. At this time 559 peers have the right to seats in the house.

There are only 20 or 30 Liberal peers as matters stand, and under the plan proposed it is not unlikely this small number would be excluded by the grasping Tories. However, they would have the privilege, not denied the peers, of election to the house of commons, and for a really able peer that is of more consequence than a seat in the upper house.

PARDON OF BARDSLEY.

The dispatches sent out from Philadelphia as to a probably successful movement to secure the pardon of John Bardsley are intended to feel the public pulse on the subject, and do not represent much more than an experiment on the patience and judgment of the people, just to see how much they will stand. It is always an ungracious task to oppose clemency to the alleged repentant sinner, but in this Bardsley case there are higher considerations involved than personal sympathy. The Kemble pardon years ago was of a somewhat analogous character to the movement on Bardsley's behalf, and created profound indignation throughout the state. The crimes in both cases were not so much against individuals, but struck at honest government and public morals. In one case it was an attempt to debauch and bribe a whole legislature, and plunder the public treasury of millions, a large part of which was to be divided among those "in the game." Bardsley's crime was hardly so demoralizing as Kemble's. As city treasurer of Philadelphia he appropriated nearly $800,000 of the people's money to his own use. But this did not cover his whole scheme of plunder. The Philadelphia "Ledger" in speaking out against the proposed pardon for Bardsley says "the city's loss by Bardsley, over and above all that could be recovered, was $935,054 90, exclusive of interest." He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, and has served less than one-third of his term. He was a persistent criminal; he sinned knowingly and without the spur of necessity; he continued to offend until exposed, and after admitting his guilt has kept stubbornly silent as to his accomplices. The "Ledger" maintains his pardon would of itself be a crime against justice and the public welfare.

We apprehend that Bardsley has been promised pardon by the powerful Republican politicians who shared his plunder on the condition of silence. The slow-moving Lexowing of Philadelphia will give him an opportunity to tell his story, and probably thereby merit some consideration. It looks as if this movement for his pardon was to forestall any confession. He has 10 more years of prison life before him, and if his former "pals" cannot secure him a pardon he may conclude to try the other plan, and win a pardon by making a clean breast of his rascalities and accomplices. He should be encouraged in that frame of mind.

CAMPBELL'S FIGHT IN OHIO.

The 137,000 majority the Republicans had in Ohio last year the Democrats believe is already wiped out, and parties are facing normal conditions as they were in 1892, when the Harrison electors had but a thousand plurality in the state. This great Republican majority of last year was not created by any increase of the Republican vote, as it remained substantially as it was in 1892, while the Democratic vote, owing to well-understood conditions, fell off 130,000. It did not go over to the Republican party, but stayed away from the polls to punish the foolish leaders who imposed a free coinage plank on the party, as well as to mark disgust at the delays and imbecility of the senate on the tariff question. These were the causes that paralyzed the Ohio Democrats last year. They no longer exist, and Governor Campbell at the very outset of his canvass has aroused a degree of enthusiasm and political activity that has swept away the discouragements of the exceptional majority of last year.

Governor Campbell has introduced a new issue for which the people of Ohio have been preparing for several years. That is the demoralizing, tyrannical and plundering rule of the great Cincinnati Republican boss and dictator. In the history of individual bossing in the United States the story of George Cox is about the worst. It has passed the limits of a local issue and become a state issue, just as Tammany Hall became a state issue in New York, or Boss Quay in Pennsylvania in the Delamater campaign. Boss Cox controls the politics of Ohio through his hold on Cincinnati. He is the acknowledged backer of Foraker, and nominated the Foraker candidate for governor against the choice of the McKinley men. Thousands of Republicans demand that the power of Boss Cox shall be broken. They will be apt to vote that way next month, and very likely elect Campbell.

Governor Campbell is more than repeating his former brilliant achievements on the stump. Wherever he goes there is a revival of the old Democratic spirit that elected him over Foraker six years ago. It is the activity and zeal of a presidential campaign rather than that of a purely state campaign. The governor in his speeches does not scatter his fire, but presses home two striking points. The first is boss rule in Ohio. The second is the great prosperity that vindicates the wisdom of the Wilson tariff. We do not claim that he will be elected; the question is in doubt. But one thing is certain, he has already given the Republicans an uncomfortable scare, with his campaign only a week old.

THE SUPERIOR COURT ELECTION.

The argument of Mr. M. E. Olmstead, of Dauphin county, who is conceded to be a lawyer of experience and ability, that the act creating the superior court, for which the people are to elect seven judges this fall, is unconstitutional is attracting considerable attention. He maintains that it infringes on the freedom of elections in prescribing that no elector shall vote for more than six of the seven candidates to be chosen as judges of the court. The constitution limits expressly the freedom of choice to voters only in the election of supreme judges, county commissioners and county auditors. Beyond this limitation the legislature in creating new elective offices, it is held, cannot go without violating the freedom of elections. Mr. Olmstead contends, therefore, that every voter is entitled to vote for seven candidates instead of six for superior court judges.

This raises the question whether the superior court itself is not an unconstitutional tribunal. If the elector votes for seven judges, as Mr. Olmstead claims he has a right to do, under the law his vote will be cast aside and not counted by the election officers. The law limits the choice of the elector to six candidates, and the voter can vote for six only, under the penalty of losing his ballot if he exercises what Mr. Olmstead calls his constitutional right and votes for seven judges. "Such a moral compulsion," says the Philadelphia "Record," "is as great as if physical force were used to restrain the right of the voter. An election held under a law violative of the constitution is necessarily null and void."

The question will reach the supreme court of the state, no matter how the election may be conducted or result. Lawyers in search of a remedy against judicial decisions adverse to their interests will be sure to raise it. The people will not suffer should the court of last resort wipe out the unnecessary and expensive superior court, which had its origin in the greed of Republican bosses and the purpose to make the selection of judges an important factor in a disreputable factional wrangle. We believe the people of Pennsylvania, of both political parties, would be well content to see the court abolished, judicially or otherwise.

But the Lancaster "Intelligencer" finds a reasonable doubt whether the supreme court will take the radical step of declaring the superior court law unconstitutional, and thus wiping out the court. Its reasoning is not in the highest degree creditable to our highest court, but the time has passed when the supreme court of Pennsylvania is regarded as immaculate, either in the qualities of ability or a high type of judicial integrity. Says the "Intelligencer":

Sometimes supreme courts knock out a law altogether which they find invalid in part; and sometimes they do not. It depends very much on how they like the law. If they do not like it, or think that the people do not want it, they seize upon almost any pretext to destroy it. On the contrary, if they want the law established they will not be likely to destroy it, but will prune it of its imperfections and save what is savable in it.

The Pennsylvania supreme court will be likely to have a strong disposition to save the superior court, which it likes because it expects it to greatly reduce its labors. There is small chance that it will declare the law unconstitutional because it permits each voter to vote for but six of the candidates. It may, after the election, be strongly inclined to sustain its validity notwithstanding the voter has been abused in his right of suffrage. But if it is called upon to construe the law prior to the election it will be likely to see and say that each voter may vote for seven.

RETIRE THE DEMAND NOTES.

The Democrats of the country, especially of the eastern and middle states, are rapidly reaching the conclusion that the government shall retire from the banking business as the best solution of the currency problem. The New York and Pennsylvania conventions took this ground, and it was also set forth in the platform adopted by the Massachusetts Democracy at their state convention, held on Wednesday, in the following resolution:

We reaffirm the demands of our platform of last year, that the government shall not carry on a banking business; that the untaxed notes of state or national banks shall be the only credit currency, and that the government shall, with the development of a banking system adequate to the demands of trade, retire as rapidly as possible all United States paper money.

This will be the real financial issue before the country at a day not far distant. The retirement of the demand notes means the cessation of the "endless chain" that drains gold from the treasury, and requires the government to maintain a gold reserve. It is the most costly financial experiment the country has ever attempted. It has made necessary three issues of bonds, thus increasing the bonded indebtedness to the extent of $150,000,000. Nor will it end with revenue legislation that will increase the revenues to the point of expenditure. So long as the government must meet $500,000,000 demand notes with gold payment whenever they are presented, they being subject to immediate reissue, so long will the national finances be in troubled waters.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

Governor Campbell made the fur fly in his speech at Morrow, O., on Thursday night, in which he made charges that during the late Republican legislature a bribe of $8,000 had been paid to secure the passage of a law in a special interest. The governor said he stood ready with proofs to support his accusation. The effect of this exposure has been very great, and is riveting the attention of the people of Ohio on the canvass the governor is making. He has plenty of material, and every speech is looked forward to with added interest. He makes no charges that he does not stand ready to back up with proof. In his Morrow speech Governor Campbell disputed the accuracy of McKinley's statement about the increase of the state debt, and charged that the Napoleonic had been fooled in his figures by the ring politicians. He called on McKinley to retract publicly his false statements, and declared that if he did not do so he would publish the proofs of what he charged about Republican default.

It will be seen from this that Governor Campbell is making a lively canvass and stirring things up with a vengeance. He is sure he is right, and then he goes ahead. McKinley is no match for him at long range or at short range. There is this also to be said as to Governor Campbell. He is not one of those who content themselves with warring on the opposition bosses. During his term as governor he made a big fight against the discreditable elements of the Democratic party in Cincinnati, and thereby lost their support in his contest with McKinley four years ago. While in his personal characteristics, no public man is more unlike Tilden and Cleveland than James E. Campbell, having the gift of much warmer blood, when it comes to honesty in politics and administration he is much like them and has less use for a Democratic knave than a Republican rascal. He holds the banner of reform high in his own party. That is precisely what the people want. The public man who would claim their confidence must make it plain that he wars on political depravity everywhere, in his own party as well as in that of the opposition. James E. Campbell is precisely that sort of man. That is why he is going to win.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A correspondent of "The Post" at Wellsville, O., sends a few questions for answer, and as they are of considerable importance we will answer them with such explanation as seems pertinent. First, our correspondent wants to know—

"What amount of funds in the treasury at the end of Cleveland's first administration was turned over to Harrison's, reserve and others?"

The best answer to this we find in a speech delivered by Secretary Carlisle recently in his sound money campaign in Kentucky. At Covington the secretary of the treasury said:

When Mr. Cleveland's first administration went out of office on the 4th day of March, 1889, the government had an ample revenue for all purposes; the free gold in the treasury amounted to $196,689,614; agriculture, manufactures and commerce were in a reasonably healthy and prosperous condition, and the prospect for the continuance of a fairly active business era was apparently as good as it had been for many years. During the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration the sum of $341,448,449 was paid on the public debt, and at its close there was left in the treasury a balance of $330,348,916, including the gold reserve. This vast sum had been accumulated by taxation upon the people, and they had a right to expect that it would be faithfully applied to the extinguishment of the public debt and to the payment of the necessary expenses of the government without waste or extravagance.

That would seem to answer question No. 1. The second interrogatory is in these words:

"What amount was turned over from Harrison's to Cleveland's administration, reserve, etc.?"

We again quote Secretary Carlisle in answer to this question. In this same speech he said:

When Mr. Harrison's administration closed on the 4th of March, 1893, and a Democratic administration came in again, the cash balance in the treasury had dwindled down to $162,450,577, including the gold reserve, or $62,450,577 exclusive of the reserve, notwithstanding the payments upon the public debt during his term amounted to $105,000,000 less than the payments made during the preceding four years. In addition to the actual receipts of the government, which were very large, congress, by a law passed in 1890, turned into the treasury, as a part of the general assets to be used for public purposes, a trust fund amounting to more than $54,000,000, which belonged to the national banks, and had always been held for the redemption of their notes, and this fund, or what was left of it, helped to swell the balance at the close of the administration.

From this it appears that, while the treasury surplus under Cleveland, when he gave way to Harrison, was $96,689,614, this being exclusive of the $100,000,000 gold reserve, when Harrison gave way to Cleveland it had been reduced to $62,450,577, and included in this as an asset was $54,207,095 of trust funds belonging to the holders of national bank notes as security for their redemption. Deducting this from the alleged $62,000,000 would leave about $12,000,000 handed over by Harrison to Cleveland in 1893, whereas he had received from Cleveland in 1889 nearly $97,000,000. Practically, the treasury was empty when Cleveland succeeded to power in 1893, because there are other deductions than this to be made from the apparent surplus. Our correspondent further asks:

"What amount of the public debt was paid by Cleveland, and what amount by the Harrison administration?"

During Cleveland's administration the amount of government bonds purchased and retired was $338,074,850. During Harrison's it was $259,093,650, showing $79,000,000 more of the government bonds had been retired under Cleveland than under Harrison. Our correspondent concludes his queries with this:

"Was not the issue of bonds contemplated before the close of Harrison's administration?"

No doubt of it. The then secretary of the treasury, Charles Foster, of Ohio, had the plates prepared and arrangements made for a bond issue, deeming it a public necessity, but President Harrison forbade it, and managed to tide over the weeks until Cleveland's inauguration by withholding appropriations and "shinning" among the bankers of New York. No fact of recent history is better authenticated than this.

As supplementary to what is here stated, and in confirmation of it, we make this extract from a speech made by Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, of the house committee on appropriations, in the closing hours of the last congress, showing the financial wind-up of the Cleveland and Harrison administrations:

The surplus in the treasury, including the gold reserve, at the close of Mr. Cleveland's first administration, March 1, 1889, upon the present basis of stating the treasury account, amounted to $183,827,190 29, and in addition thereto there was an available balance of $47,905,423 30 deposited to the credit of disbursing officers for the payment of current liabilities.

The administration of Mr. Harrison covered the period from March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1893, during which time the Republican party, in addition to the ordinary treasury receipts, covered into the general treasury to meet current obligations $54,207,095 75 of trust funds belonging to the holders of national bank notes. The Republican administration also, as the result of the legislation of the Fifty-first congress and the profligate appropriations of that body, was coerced into an extension of $25,364,500 of 4½ per cent bonds, which matured September 1, 1891, and also defaulted in the requirements of the sinking fund to the extent of $52,201,687 86.

The receipts of the government during the Harrison administration were $157,235,240 86 in excess of the receipts of the government during Mr. Cleveland's first administration; while the expenditures of Mr. Harrison's administration, including all bonds purchased and premiums paid, were greater than the expenditures under Mr. Cleveland by $240,301,786 77. More bonds were purchased under Cleveland than under Harrison—Cleveland having purchased $338,074,850, Harrison $259,093,650.

This, in brief, is a summary of the salient fiscal features of the Harrison administration. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that when Mr. Cleveland began his second term he should find a depleted treasury.

Answers to Correspondents.

Jno. J. Durnin, City—The correct answer to the coal shed problem is five hours.

C. N. G., Owensdale, Pa.—"The Post" does not print anonymous communications.

Invalid, City—"The Post" cannot undertake to prescribe for any ailment. Consult a doctor.

F. W. L., New Matamoras, O.—Corbett's reach is 33¼ inches; that of Fitzsimmons is 30½ inches.

J. B. L., Braddock—Abraham M. Beitler is the director of public safety at Philadelphia, and his salary is $10,000 per year.

J. W. K., McKees Rocks, Pa.—The address of the secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party is Gonzales de Quesada, 66 Broadway, N. Y. He can give you the desired information.

A Reader—We cannot see any meaning in the inscription submitted by you. Let us know where or in what connection you saw it, and that knowledge may serve as a clue to its mystery.

Wm. M., Hazel Dell, Pa.—A compulsory school law for this state was passed by the last legislature and approved by Governor Hastings May 16, of this year. It will not be effective until next year, as certain work required of the assessors cannot be done until the spring.

Hunter, Washington, Pa.—(1.) The open season for quail is from October 15 to December 1; ruffed grouse, September 15 to December 16; woodcock, July 4 to December 16; wood or common duck, October 1 to January 1. (2.) In all states there is a penalty of from $5 to $50 for killing any insectiverous or song bird.

JOKES.

They asked him if he wanted work.
With righteous indignation
He answered. "You insult me, sir;
I want a situation."
—New York Truth.

"Frederick," she said to her musical admirer, "they say that you steal a good many melodies."

"Well, you know, almost all composers do that nowadays. You shouldn't blame me for that."

"Oh, I don't blame you for that, but why don't you steal pretty ones?"—Washington Star.

"Ain't you a Christian scientist?"

"Me? Yes."

"Well, can you carry around the pawnticket for your overcoat and convince yourself that it is the coat?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A South Broad street family has a girl of [illegible] who is possessed with a vivid imagination. The other day her mother asked her where the pet cat was at the time.

"She's in the parlor, chasing her bushy, black tail with her beady, black eyes," returned the child.—Philadelphia Call.

"You see the gentleman who is walking yonder? His hair turned perfectly white in the course of a single month."

"A lot of trouble and anxiety, eh?"

"No. He gave up dyeing."—Burlies Allerlei.

"What would you do, miss, if I should attempt to give you a kiss?"

"I should certainly set my face against it, sir."—Richmond Dispatch.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AN ANSWER TO EMMET.

The Gullibility of People Admitted, but It Cannot Be Helped.

To the Editor of The Post:

I read a long letter in "The Post" from some able writer who calls himself Emmet. I do not say I can advance anything better than he advances, though I cannot see that able and all as he is he advances anything. I do not see anything in his paper that really proves against the honesty of the men constituting the Chicago convention. While I believe the convention to have been composed of ringsters, of Irish knaves with axes to grind, I should expect from "Emmet's" pen something definite that could be done to better Ireland's condition. The gullibility of the people of this country is something unfathomable. Anybody else with the training of the professional prize fighters would do just as well. Still, people will run and pay their hard-earned dollars to see their hippodroming. There is more reason for going to see a show of wild animals caged than to read almost any able article in the newspapers that would try to prove that any class of politicians have the smallest figment of honesty. Honesty is in the world and the world knows it not; and the politician, as a rule, is a politician to fill his pockets with the money of the poor.

When I finished reading something about the close of the Chicago convention I thought: "Now, servant girls and Irishmen the world over, send on your money to us to Chicago; we will take care of it for you. We know you have been gullible in the past; you can see that we will free Ireland in a short time; we are sure you are gullible people yet. Send us your dollars from this day forward." Then I took another little thought like this: "We great Chicago spouters know that some of our breed made money and more by heading the gullible Irish vote into convenient channels in the past; we expect to do the same, and don't you forget our oratory."

No matter what readers of this may say about the writer, I know I am Irish and I believe that gold could not buy me to drop one jot of Irish principle or practice. Ireland, England and Scotland look as naturally one to be governed by one as any part of this state constitutes a governable portion with another part of it, unless the fire brands' imagination knows nothing about the advantages of boats and ships over road wagons and trains.

True, there was a time for Ireland's golden age of learning and holiness. I believe the force of that time has not yet been expended. The faith and the wit, the practice of that faith and the ability of Irishmen, like, I think, Emmet, to defend and propagate it the world over, go yet on, and there appears to be but little diminution in the zeal of Irishmen to spread that divine faith and learning in general. The world and Christ are opposed. The politicians will always be, I say, dishonest. Christ and His truth win from the world only by being the under dog in the fight—vulgar but expressive comparison. Irish churches are filled with worshipers on Sundays and holy days and often on week days. These go abroad to foreign lands and spread the religion of Christ and all that it means. Some one will say the Irish need the refining influences of religion very badly.

Such people either make mountains out of mole-hills or know nothing of what they are talking about.

Talk not of going to war with England; Ireland belongs geographically to England. In proportion as individuals or nations roll in luxury they loll in idleness and perish. Let the honest politician, if any such be found, try to better Ireland's condition within reason's spheres. English men and women are not unreasonable. Bring them over to Ireland, show them the condition of the people. Let them see Irish faces and facts, hear Irish wit and wisdom in the home of lord and hovel. England was once "the isle of saints," too. If Ireland be yet the isle and home of saints, it behoves saints to humble themselves beneath those they would sanctify and instruct. Let the Irish, all but the firebrand type, instruct the English, and before setting out to do so let them unite themselves and let every honest friend of Ireland encourage the Irish of dear old Ireland to be humble themselves, be united themselves. This is the civilization, this the teaching, this the convention and the sword, the army and the training that will "dash down the Sassenach," and "write Emmet's epitaph" aright. LIMERICK.

Pittsburg, Oct. 3.

A HAPPY PITTSBURGER.

Doan's Kidney Pills Brought Him Health After Months of Suffering.

In almost every mail delivery up in Buffalo there come letters to the office of the Foster-Milburn Co. from grateful men and women who have been cured of kidney complaints of various kinds by that never-failing remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. A great many of these letters come from Pittsburgers, and consequently will be of more than ordinary interest to Pittsburg people. Terrence Gilroy, who lives at 940 Fifth ave., this city, has suffered for some time with kidney trouble. He tried remedy after remedy to no effect, and finally, through the efficient aid of Doan's Kidney Pills, was brought back to health. His testimony can easily be verified by Pittsburg people. He writes the Foster-Milburn Co. as follows:

"About a year ago my back began to trouble me greatly. There was a constant pain at the base of the spine and in my side. At times I could not even walk without suffering intensely. I could not stoop nor lift anything, did not feel well anywhere. My whole system seemed to be affected. At times I would be attacked with headache and dizzy spells. My urine was unnatural, and gave me a good deal of pain. A few months ago I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, and at once sent to Fleming's drugstore for a box. They helped me right from the start, and it seemed but a very short time until all my aches and pains were gone. I feel well and strong now, and am glad to be able to testify to the marvelous benefits Doan's Kidney Pills have been to me."

What Doan's Kidney Pills have done for others they will do for you. You can get them at your druggist's, or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price, 50 cents a box, by Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

Thousands are suffering excruciating misery from that plague of the night, Itching Piles, and say nothing about it through a sense of delicacy. Instant relief in Doan's Ointment. It never fails. Get it from your dealer.

EXTRAVAGANT LEGISLATION.

Facts and Figures Place the Blame for It Upon Certain Men.

To the Editor of The Post:

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 4, 1895.—Much has been said by the public press concerning the extravagance of the last legislature, and particularly by the creation of new offices and increases of salaries, thus placing upon the state for all time to come heavily increased expenses. Since the publication of the phamphlet laws of 1895 I have gone carefully through them, and now give you the result of my investigation. But before I enter into this detailed statement let me ask, Who is responsible? It surely is the boss or bosses who controlled the legislature Now we find that Senator Quay ordered the legislature to defeat the apportionment bills, and this was done at his command.

He also directed the passage of the bill "To establish an intermediate court of appeals."

He also forced the senate to pass a resolution to investigate the city of Philadelphia.

There are other measures passed at his dictation, but these are sufficient to fix the responsibility of extravagant legislation upon Senator Quay.

It is further true that Governor Hastings's allegiance was then such that he approved of his master's measures.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburg bosses acquiesced because Senator Quay kept his hands off the legislation that was necessary to enable them to despoil their their respective cities.

Therefore the Republican bosses, Quay, Martin, Porter, Magee and Hastings, are responsible to the people for the acts of their creature, the Pennsylvania legislature of 1895.

Let me further say there were many bills passed making extravagant appropriations, such as act No. 462, phamphlet laws, page 611, of which no mention will be made in this article. The acts to which I refer above are as follows:

Commissioner of banking (act No. 3) salary increased from $4,000 to $6,000	$ 2,000
Deputy commissioner of banking (new)	2,500
Act No. 5, appointment of assistant cashier for treasury (new)	2,200
Act No. 6, executive clerk, two additional janitors and two additional transcribing clerks for ate (new) executive clerk (biennial sessions)	750
Two transcribing clerks (per diem) about	1,050
Two janitors (per diem) about	900
Act No. 8, secretary of agriculture	3,500
Act No. 8, deputy secretary	3,000
Act No. 8, economic zoologist	2,500
Act No. 8, commissioner of forestry	2,500
Act No. 8, dairy and food commissioner	2,500
Act No. 8, state veterinarian	2,500
Act No. 8, chief clerk	1,600
Act No. 8, stenographer	800
Act No. 8, messenger	600
Act No. 8, four clerks	6,000
Act No. 11, two transcribing clerks for house of representatives, one bill book clerk, two assistant doorkeepers and three janitors, paid partly per diem, total estimated	3,850
Act No. 17, orphans court judge of Schuylkill county	4,000
Act No. 23, two draughtsmen, internal affairs	2,800
Act No. 23, deputy secretary internal affairs	3,000
Act No. 95, stenographer for adjutant-general	1,000
Act No. 97, salary of adjutant-general, increase	1,500
Act No. 104, deputy auditor-general	3,000
Act No. 128, court of appeals, 7 judges at $7,500 each	52,500
Other expenses of this court, estimated	10,000
Act No. 241, stenographer for state superintendent	1,000
Act giving a needless additional judge to Washington county	4,000
Act giving a needless additional judge to Greene county	4,000
Total	$125,550

Now. Mr. Editor, this adds to the annual expenses of the state permanently $125,550. The banking act, No. 3, has by its machinery added much more expense than is given above.

As I said in an article written some time ago, it makes no difference to the republican party whether the combine or Quay forces were victorious at the republican state convention, for the victory only gave them to know who were their bosses. The Quay forces were victorious, but, knowing the ability of Magee and other combine leaders to kick, Senator Quay accepted Hastings's judges, one half of whom he and his friends have said are unworthy candidates.

Will the voters of this state, after what these republican bosses have taken out of their pockets, and after what they have said about each other and their own candidates, continue their rule and call them the trustworthy leaders of the republican party?

H. J. HUMES.

Archbishop Kain Was Present.

ELM GROVE, W. Va., Oct. 6.—Archbishop J. J. Kain, of St. Louis, stopped at Wheeling on his way home from the eucharist congress in Washington and consented to preach the sermon and to officiate at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Catholic church of this place this afternoon. A dozen Catholic societies attended and the exercises were witnessed by 5,000 people. Rev. L. J. Paquin will be pastor of the church.

PERSONALS.

—One of the leading stamp collectors of the day is J. B. Moens, of Brussels. He is said to have spent £40,000 on this hobby.

—Rev. Elijah Kellogg, who wrote "Spartacus," is still living, at the age of 85. He preaches on Sunday in a little church in Harpswell, Me., and cultivates a small farm on week days.

—Count de Castellane and his wife (Anna Gould) gave a grand country fete at the Castle of Rochecotte, Indre-et-Loire, France, recently. Four thousand persons dined and danced in the park.

—Mr. Chim Tien-yow, a returned American student, who formerly studied civil engineering in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale, has been made surveyor-in-chief of the proposed railway between Yangtze ports and Peking.

—Hannibal Andrews is Maine's latest hero. He is the veteran brick mason of Milton plantation, 71 years of age, who, crippled with rheumatism, had the neighbors hoist him with ropes to the roof of North Woodstock's new schoolhouse and laid the last brick on top of the chimney.

CORBETT WANTS TO FIGHT.

But He Still Insists Fitzsimmons Should Have Money Up.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 6.—Jas. J. Corbett and party arrived here this morning at 7:30, from New Orleans. During the afternoon Corbett met five members of the legislature who were returning from Austin. All of them sought introductions. Corbett greeted them pleasantly, and twitted them jocosely regarding the recent legislation.

To the Associated Press representative Corbett said he felt exceedingly good. His appearance was corroborative testimony, for he was very cheerful, and his eyes bright. Corbett complains that the papers in New Orleans do him an injustice regarding Fitzsimmons's stake money.

"A few days before I left New York," the champion said, "Phil Dwyer, the stakeholder, same down to Asbury Park, and told me that $8,500 of Fitzsimmons's money had been attached. He said also that he understood the remaining $1,500 would also be attached. He told me that in the event I should win I would get no stake money whatever. Now, my friends have put up $10,000 for me, and they are betting it against nothing. I submit that I would not be acting fairly with my friends to permit this, without at least a word of remonstrance. It seems to me that Fitzsimmons simply wants a loser's end of the bet. He loses no reputation if I defeat him, and he has a chance, of course, to win big money.

"I hope, and believe," continued Corbett, "That Dan Stuart will be able to pull the fight off. But it is an assured fact that it will not be in Dallas. Fitzsimmons will appear there October 31, and he will get his $2,500, half of the forfeit money that has been promised. Now after Fitzsimmons gets that $2,500, what then? He can pocket it, and go traveling over the country gathering in shekels on the advertising he has had of it. He is a big winner right there.

"What I want is to have the referee appointed now, and have him given authority in writing to name the battle ground, should Stuart be unable to pull the fight off. Let that referee have the authority to say to us the moment Stuart says he has failed: 'Meet me to-morrow at such-and-such a place, and fight for your stakes and the championship.'

"If Fitzsimmons is so very eager to meet me, as he pretends, is not that an excellent way of assuring a meeting? It seems to me that is fair. I don't want to name the referee. I am perfectly willing that Fitzsimmons shall name six men, and, if these be men of known ability and honesty, I will select the men, George Siler and 'Yank' Sullivan barred. I want to fight Fitzsimmons, and I don't want him to get out of the state without a meeting."

Brady will leave to-morrow for Dallas, to confer with Stuart, Vendig and Julian regarding a place for the meeting. He says he will agree to any modification of the articles of agreement that Stuart may suggest.

A Corpus Christi dispatch says: Bob Fitzsimmons returned this evening from a very successful day's hunting. He says that all the blow Corbett is making about his attached stake money is another sure indication that the pompadour gentleman does not want to meet him, but insists that he will have to, as Stuart and Julian will see that a place is provided where they can fight.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 6.—An association is being formed here looking toward bringing off the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at this place, in the middle of the Missouri river. Opposite the city is an island which covers about three acres, which has been formed by the river in the past two years.

HENRY, Ill., Oct. 6.—There has been organized in this city a stock company guaranteeing $50,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. The company has selected the Henry islands, located in the Illinois river, two miles south of this city, belonging to the United States government. The company claims to be able to guarantee protection and no interference from officials if the fight is secured for this place.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 6.—A big meeting of business men, held here last night, canvassed the law, and decided that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill could be held here, without any legal complications. They will telegraph the managers of the fighters to come here.

STILL AGAINST DURANT.

A New Witness Who Will Help Destroy the Alibi.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The "Examiner" says: One of the greatest sensations in the Durant case, and one which comes now as a climax, with crushing weight upon the accused, has become the property of the prosecution. Theodore Durant not only confessed to a classmate that he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture, but he begged his friend to take his notes to his mother, Mrs. Durant, that they might be copied.

"I have no notes of that lecture," the accused student said, "and I only need them to complete my alibi."

When the student to whom Durant made the confession takes the witness stand, the crumbling fabric of the defense will fall. The student to whom Durant made the fatal acknowledgment is his classmate and friend, Dr. Gilbert F. Graham. It was not Graham's purpose to tell what he knew. For the sake of an old friendship, for the memory of his college days with Durant, Graham had held back part of his story. He had informed the police that Durant had asked him for his notes, but he did not wish to tell the prosecution the whole story, and repeat Durant's confession that he had no notes of that lecture. Like Charles A. Dukes, he did not wish to injure his classmate's case, but now he has destroyed its last support. He has given the prosecution what they sought so long in vain. He supplies, through Durant himself, the proof that the accused student was not at the lecture delivered by Dr. W. F. Cheney on April 3. He explains why Durant "quizzed" E. F. Glazer on April 10. He reveals Durant's purpose in asking Charles A. Dukes to say that he saw him at the lecture. He tells why an attorney for the defense copied Glazer's notes in full, after they had been placed in custody of the property clerk of the police department. He uncovers the motive which inspired Durant to plead with C. V. Cross, and ask him to remember that they talked on the steps of Cooper college until they were late for Dr. Cheney's lecture.

Graham comes into the case as a witness of the greatest possible importance, to destroy the only possible alibi which Durant has attempted to prove. Durant made his damaging request of Graham, when the latter visited him in jail.

NOTHINGS.

Only some withered blossoms,
Crumbling to dry decay;
Only a glove half torn in two,
And idly thrown away;
Only a heart that's breaking—
That is, if hearts could break;
Only a man adrift for life,
All for a woman's sake.

Only a few such tokens
Prized by a love-sick fool,
Naught but the ashes that strew the ground
When love's hot flame grows cold.
Not the first man by thousands
The dupe of a heartless flirt;
Not the first time that priceless love
Was treated like common dirt.

Only in jest! You know it
Now, though it's rather late—
Rather too late to turn in your like
And seek another fate.
You're not a man like thousands,
With a heart that will veer and twirl,
And feel a glow at the word and glance
Of every flirting girl.

Finished forever, and done;
Wrecked by a treacherous smile;
Following madly a will-o'-the-wisp,
Happy, if but for a while.
Only a heart that's broken—
That is, if hearts could break;
Only a man adrift for life,
All for a woman's sake.

THE OPENING AUSPICIOUS.

DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA AT STATE HEADQUARTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE NOMINEES NOTIFIED.

AN OCCASION OF PATRIOTISM AND ENTHUSIASM, AND GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.

OUTLOOK IS A BRIGHT ONE.

Candidate Meyers Clearly Defines the Sacred Duties of a State Treasurer.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVES.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania had its inning at state headquarters at the Girard house in this city to-day, and the genuineness of the enthusiasm that characterized the formal opening of the attractive rooms and the notification of the excellent state nominees presented a marked contrast to the bluffing with which the Republicans yesterday reported to Chairman Quay, claiming everything in and out of sight. Festoons of flags of the Union and patriotic colors adorned the walls of the state committee's reception room, and the portraits of many famous members of the party looked down upon a distinguished assemblage this afternoon. Indeed, both of the committee's commodious rooms were very tastefully decorated, and before the state leaders began to assemble in considerable numbers State Chairman Robert E. Wright had his clerks and typewriters busy with the practical work of the campaign.

Chairman Wright in the course of a conversation with "The Post" representative stated the committee proposes leaving nothing undone by which the full party vote shall be brought out at the November election. He indulged in no boasting, however, but based his prediction on the general signs of Democratic revival throughout the state. His time was taken up with receiving callers and with conferring with them with reference to the political situation in their respective localities.

The event of the day was, of course, the official notification of the candidates for state treasurer and the six superior court judgeships of their nomination. Over this interesting ceremony Chairman Wright presided. The candidates were escorted from their apartments to the headquarters by Colonel A. M. Holding of Chester, E. F. Kerr of Bedford, Charles A. Fagan of Allegheny and William A. Marr of Schuylkill county, and ranged in a semicircle facing Chairman Sullivan, of the state convention, and Chairman Wright. All the candidates were present. Benjamin F. Meyers, of Harrisburg, the nominee for state treasurer, and P. P. Smith of Scranton, Christopher Magee of Pittsburg; Harman Yerkes of Doylestown, O. P. Bechtel of Pottsville, C. A. Noyes of Warren and J. S. Moorhead of Greensburg, the nominees for judgeships, all sat together.

Many Democrats Present.

The room was filled with many prominent Democrats from all parts of the state. Colonel Holding presented the party's standard-bearers to the two gentlemen in a neat address, which evoked a round of applause. Then John M. Garman, of Wilkesbarre, the chairman of the notification committee, made a speech in which he formally informed the candidates of their selection. Among other things he said: "In obedience to the demands of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as expressed by their recent state convention, we have met here a very pleasant duty to perform. You have been selected by the Democracy of this great state as the exponents of Democratic principles, as her candidates for the superior court judgeships and for state treasurer. You have not been selected as her candidates with the idea that, if elected, the duties of the several offices shall be performed in a partisan manner, but rather because in your characters and special qualifications a guarantee is given that you will do what is required of you honestly, faithfully and capably.

"In the performance of your respective duties, when elected, the party expects no favoritism and looks for no advantage, except such as may inure to it by reason of the increased confidence the public will have in a party composed of men of recognized faithfulness to public duty. In such a sense we all want partisan officials, and to such partisan officials no man can have aught to object.

"To you, sir, whom we have selected for our candidate for state treasurer, permit me to say that this high honor has been bestowed upon you for the reason that throughout all the counties of this broad commonwealth for a score or more of years, wherever Democratic doctrine has been preached, you have been recognized as one of its fittest exponents; and for a position where honesty and watchfulness are so essential, your well-known business capacity and experience have marked you as peculiarly fitted. Should you be elected, we know that the accounts of the state treasury will be properly kept and every dollar properly accounted for. The state treasury will be administered in the interest of the whole people, and it will not be a piece of machinery to be used for party advantage, nor will it be necessary, if the people shall intrust us with power, for future state conventions to resolve that the public office be for the public benefit."

Address to the Judges.

"To you, gentlemen, whom we have nominated for judges of the superior court, we have this to say: That you come before the people for their suffrages with no suspicion of a corrupt dicker with a corrupt legislature for the creation of the office in order that you might become the beneficiaries thereof. You are presented to the voters of this state by a party that gave Pennsylvania a Black, a Gibson, a Woodward, a Sharswood, a Trunkey, a Clarke, and scores of others eminent for their legal learning and judicial fitness not only in Pennsylvania, but wherever law is recognized and justice judicially administered.

"Should the people of Pennsylvania rebuke the deals and dickers whereby the honored court whereof we hope to make you all members has been almost brougat to disrepute even before its organization, we know that you will strive to show that in industry, zeal and judicial qualities you are worthy of the public's confidence and worthy additions to a noble line of able judges presented by our party to the people's service. I have therefore, gentlemen, in conclusion to formally notify you that you have been duly nominated by the Democrats of Pennsylvania as their candidates."

Mr. Meyers, the candidate for state treasurer, responded in these words:

"Gentlemen of the Committee: Although the nomination for the office of state treasurer tendered me by the late Democratic state convention was made contrary to my wishes and hopes, I feel it to be a public duty to obey the behest of my party. Neither the honor conferred nor the responsibility imposed by this nomination is to be lightly regarded. Be assured that I appreciate both in their full and complete significance. The duties of the state treasurer are simply and purely ministerial, but as a member of the board of revenue commissioners, and as the financial agent of the commonwealth, that functionary should not hesitate to make such suggestions and present such plans from time to time for the consideration of that board as he may believe to be calculated to benefit the revenues and at the same time alleviate the burdens of taxation. He should see to it that the laws regulating the administration of the finances of the commonwealth are implicitly obeyed.

A Treasurer's Duties Defined.

"He should regard all increasement of the funds of the treasury from whatever source as accruing to the commonwealth and not as his personal perquisite or as the spoils of party. To these views thus briefly outlined I may be permitted to add that those who officially control and direct the levying and disbursement of the revenues of the commonwealth should, in their reports to the governor, call attention to the importance of the abolition of all unnecessary and useless offices and the payment of all public officials by fixed salaries instead of fees. I thank you most kindly for the courtesies you have extended, and share with you the hope that a brighter and a better day is about to dawn upon the politics of our beloved state."

Judge P. P. Smith, speaking for himself and his associates, said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We desire to express to you our thanks for the courteous manner in which you have notified us of our nomination by the Democratic state convention. In now declaring our acceptance we desire, through you, to convey to the convention and the great party they represented the sincere expression of our appreciation of this mark of their confidence and esteem. We feel that the judicial station, while ordinarily filled through party agencies, ought, like the administration of justice, to be removed from all partisan considerations, and should not be sought by the personal efforts of the candidates. Therefore we can but say that, if elected, we will use our utmost endeavors to discharge the duties of the judicial office justly, promptly and efficiently, and with absolute fidelity to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth."

Then followed a great handshaking and comparison of observations and reports from all sections of the state, which were uniformly encouraging and full of the spirit of Democratic revival now so apparent all over the country.

The opinions expressed by a number of leading Democrats from the interior of the state were to the effect that no such majorities as were piled up for the Republican ticket the last two years will be given the nominees of that party in November, and that the conditions of this year are not those of last year. It was held that during the past few months there has been a steady improvement in business, and that if it should continue, as it is believed it will by leading Democratic politicians, the party will be in good shape to win success in the presidential campaign next year. Chairman Wright shares in the opinions expressed by Democrats from other sections of the state.

Executive Committee Meeting.

At a subsequent meeting of the state executive committee, over which Chairman Wright also presided, the detailed plan of campaign was discussed. All the candidates were present and took part in the deliberations. It was unanimously agreed that all the committeemen should and would take their coats off and work like beavers for the success of the entire state ticket. In this agreement all the judicial nominees heartily concurred. Chairman Wright said that, whatever might be the merits or elements of the constitutional attack on the superior judgeship law, it was now too late to assume anything concerning it. The vote for seven judges might invalidate the ballots. All Democrats would, consequently, beyond doubt vote for six, and for the entire six, without any such local discrimination against certain nominees as had been openly hinted at in print. The outlook for the entire state ticket is, therefore, very good.

UNION AGAINST TAMMANY.

New York Chamber of Commerce Preparing for the Campaign.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The chamber of commerce met to-day and received a report from its committee on municipal reform. This committee is composed of former members of the committee of seventy. They advised that the chamber adopt all honorable and reasonable measures to bring about a fusion ticket to oppose Tammany hall. It was resolved to add 45 to the committee on municipal reform, which makes the total membership 50, and this body will take the place which the committee of seventy occupied in the last campaign. The specific task of this committee is to bring about a union of all forces against the Tammany hall candidates.

After the chamber of commerce meeting representatives of various anti-Tammany forces met. This was attended by reform Democrats, Republicans and independents. Among them were Carl Schurz, Cornelius N. Bliss, James W. Pryor, General Horace Porter, Simon Stein, Charles Beaman and several members of the old committee of seventy. Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt sent a letter advocating a fusion ticket against Tammany.

The conference was harmonious, and a letter was addressed to every political organization in the city except Tammany hall, requesting them to appoint representatives to confer with the committee of fifty and agree upon a fusion ticket to place in the field. It is said that Dr. Parkhurst has been hard at work since the Good Government clubs decided to run an independent ticket, and not take part in a fusion, and that to-day's meeting was largely the result of his efforts. Another conference will be held to-morrow.

The executive committee of Tammany halll met to-night, discussed candidates for the coming municipal and legislative elections, and also talked over the movements of the opposition.

The Republican county committee held a meeting to-night. No decisive action was taken on the question of joining with the independent organizations opposed to Tammany. Platt men opposed it. The matter of nominations was entrusted to a committee of 35, with authority to confer with other organizations if these saw fit. A resolution to indorse the administration of Mayor Strong was received with jeers, and referred to the committee on resolutions.

The Campaign in Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 3.—This, the third day of the tristate fair, was largely attended. John E. Hurst, Democratic candidate for governor, and his colleagues arrived here this morning and were joined by Loyd Landes, the Republican candidate for governor, and his colleagues, and were all driven to the fair grounds together. The Democratic candidates left this evening for Oakland, where there will be a mass meeting to-night. Hurst, Gorman and Faulkner, of West Virginia, speak here to-morrow night.

Change in Beaver's Chairmanship.

BEAVER, Pa., Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the Republican county committee at the court house last evening Judge H. F. Mecklem resigned the chairmanship of the committee, owing to other duties. James H. Cunningham, Esq., was elected in his place.

Nominated Mayor of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 3.—The Republicans of Brooklyn to-night nominated for mayor, Frederick W. Wurster, the present fire commissioner. The other principal candidate was William Cullen Bryant.

Don't run the risk of your cold getting well of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of trouble. Better cure your cold at once with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good healing medicine for all coughs, sore lungs and throats. Constipation—habitual or occasional—take Jayne's Sanative Pills. Sugar-coated, and usually painless.

All the world's [illegible]st news in eight large pages, two [illegible]es a week, for only $1 a year.

MORE TROUBLE FOR TURKEY.

THE FRENCH CONSUL AT DAMASCUS ATTACKED BY A MOB AND PELTED WITH MUD.

PROMPT REDRESS DEMANDED.

Earthquake Adds to the Terrors of Riot at Constantinople.

A MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—News has been received here from Damascus that the French consul at that place has been attacked by a mob, grossly insulted and pelted with mud. The French embassy has complained to the porte and has demanded prompt redress for the outrage.

To add to the state of terror, a third slight earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday. This, with the rioting and bloodshed, the imprisonment of about 500 Armenians, the killing of prisoners in cold blood by the Turks and the presence of troops under arms at all points, is well calculated to excite even the most phlegmatic Turk.

The rioting and blood letting which began on Monday was renewed on Tuesday evening, in spite of all the precautions taken. On Tuesday the principal rioting was the work of the Softas, Mohammedan theological students, who chased and beat with bludgeons every Armenian they met. During Tuesday night a mob of Softas and Turks attacked the house of a leading Armenian, Kasim Pasha, storming the building, threatening its destruction and killing several persons who were unable to escape from it in time. This mob also sacked a cafe frequented by Armenians, and 20 of these unfortunate people who were found there were beaten to death with bludgeons. To the disgrace of the authorities not a single policeman appeared on the scene and no attempt was made to save the lives of the Armenians.

Armenians Panic-Stricken.

Naturally the Armenians of Constantinople and its vicinity are panic-stricken, and put no faith in the assurance of protection from further violence at the hands of the Turkish mobs. Many of them sought refuge in the churches, where they were earnestly addressed by their clergy who enjoined them to be calm, and to give the Turks no further pretexts for attacking them. The Armenian churches are now watched by the police; but the greatest uneasiness prevails, and the members of the other religious denominations express fear that the fanaticism of the Turks may extend in other directions. The Armenians have the sympathy of the foreigners here; but, the fact that they are armed, in spite of their pacific announcements, is condemned by their best friends, and lends color to the statements of the Turkish officials, who claim that the Armenian agitators organized a revolt against the sultan's authority, and that the attempt to present a petition to the grand vizier, on Monday last, which led to the first rioting and bloodshed, was nothing more than a pretext which was to serve as the signal for an outbreak. That the Armenians contemplated some such attempt to call attention to their grievances has been known for a long time past, and the Associated Press correspondent in Armenia, months ago, drew attention to this, saying that he had conclusive evidence that the Armenian revolutionary committee was preparing a demonstration at Constantinople, and that any number of Armenians were willing to thus sacrifice themselves for the ultimate benefit of their unhappy compatriots. On the other hand the partisans of the Armenians assert the latter armed themselves only in order to defend their lives against the Turks.

The authorities have stationed troops and police at every threatened point, and it is asserted this morning that there is no danger of any further disturbances. This, however, is not generally believed. The introduction of the religious element into the disturbances makes the situation more grave, although the outward cause of the Armenian outbreak is said to be the long delays in the negotiations between the powers and the porte on the question of reform in Armenia, which delays have increased the despair of the Armenians. Prominent Turkish officials, however, claim that the present troubles are the outcome of the agitation which prevails in Europe, especially in England, in favor of the Armenians.

Envoys of Powers Meet.

Owing to the critical situation here the envoys of the powers met at the Austrian embassy to-day, while the German gunboat Loreley has been ordered to remain at the disposal of the Germany embassy.

It is now known definitely that a number of Armenians were killed after they had been arrested on Monday, and this has caused great indignation. Regarding the death of the Turkish major, Servet Bey, witnesses of the affair affirm that the Armenians did not use their revolvers until he had ordered the police to fire upon them. When Servet Bey fell there was a frightful tumult, and the police charged the crowd with revolvers and swords. According to the police reports only 20 persons were killed and 80 wounded during the rioting on Monday; but more reliable reports place the number of killed at probably over 200.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—It was announced late this afternoon that the British foreign office had received official confirmation of the dispatches, telling of serious rioting at Constantinople. The officials of the foreign office point out that such a display of savagery cannot be regarded otherwise than as a serious check upon any effort to establish better relations between the Armenians and the Turks.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard," under date of Wednesday, telegraphs to his paper:

"The Armenian patriarch was yesterday invited to attend the porte, but he declined, because none of his followers were allowed to accompany him. He remained at the patriarchate, shut up with several hundred armed Armenians. The authorities have summoned him to surrender these people, giving until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the building will be stormed.

"In reviewing the incidents of the past two days it appears that the police have generally not been supplied with ball cartridges, and have been instructed only to use the flat of their swords and the butts of their rifles. Most of the violence upon Armenians has been committed by Softas (students) and the low classes of Moslems, whom the police, however, do not appear to have arrested or interfered with.

"Great consternation prevails at the palace, and the sultan has not been in bed since Monday. It is felt that a crisis has arrived, and there is much anxiety lest other revolutionary factions should join with the Armenians. Since the Greek revolution Constantinople has never fallen into such terror as is now reigning."

Massacre Feared.

Telegraphing at a later hour, the correspondent says: "The police have not yet attempted to clear the patriarchate, and it is hoped that they will not resort to force, as a most fearful massacre would inevitably result. The Armenians are huddled together in the church with barely standing room. They have to depend for food upon such scraps as are brought to them.

"It is estimated at the patriarchate that over 200 Armenians have keen killed."

A dispatch to the "Daily Telegraph" from Constantinople, dated Thursday, says: "I received intelligence from Erzeroum that at Pasen Kanouss and other parts of Armenia further disturbances may be expected unless measures are taken immediately to calm the people, who are emigrating wherever they can.

"I have the information of the Armenian ecclesiastics that serious disturbances are inevitable unless the powers intervene. The people are convinced that their lives are in peril. The metropolitan archbishop of Erzeroum has telegraphed to the British premier, Lord Salisbury, to that effect."

Mrs. William E. Gladstone, in opening a bazar at Chester in aid of the Armenian fund yesterday, said:

"No words of mine are necessary to commend to you the frightful need of help. Thank God, you are fully aware of the horrible details, and I plead to you in behalf of the poor Armenians to help to allay their sufferings. We cannot, as my husband says, dictate to the government as to the time, but the whole country awaits with the greatest anxiety the arrival of some good agreement."

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

THREE MILLS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AT WARREN, R. I.

Help Had to Be Secured From Other Cities.

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 3.—One of the largest fires that has ever occurred in southeastern New England broke out in one of the three mills of the Warren manufacturing company about 7 o'clock to-night, and before it was gotten under control it had swept through three large cotton mills, two warehouses, small sheds, freight cars and other property, causing a loss which is estimated at more than $1,000,000.

The fire started in the washroom, near the engine room of No. 1 mill, and spread with great rapidity through the building. Within an hour after the blaze was discovered the flames were roaring through all three mills. Help was summoned from Bristol, Fall River and Providence. An engine from Bristol, one from Fall River and two steamers, two hose carts and three companies from Providence responded, arriving on special trains. Almost immediately after the additional force had started to work the water supply began to give out, and although the automatic sprinklers were turned on in all of the three mills and six inches of water stood upon all of the floors, the flames could not be checked.

The heat was insufferable, and soon it was impossible to get within 200 feet of the buildings. At 10 o'clock the flames were threatening two warehouses containing $400,000 worth of property. At 10:30 they caught, and in a few moments had become a roaring furnace. A few minutes later the flames jumped from these buildings to the adjoining lumber yard of Ezra Martin, and his entire stock of coal, wood and dressed lumber were food for the fire. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the walls of two of the mills fell in, and the dwelling houses occupied by the operatives also caught fire, so that it seemed to be spreading in two directions.

By most persistent efforts the firemen gained control of the conflagration at midnight. Several persons in the crowd of spectators were injured by flying bricks, but none were seriously hurt. When the roof of the warehouse fell four Providence firemen were caught. They escaped by crawling down the water pipe and then jumping a distance of 17 feet. Two were slightly injured.

The losses are estimated as follows: Warehouse and factories, $800,000; material, $300,000; lumber yard, $15,000; tenements, $10,000; total, $1,150,000.

The Warren manufacturing company is one of the largest cotton manufacturing corporations in the country. Sixteen hundred operatives, comprising nearly all the working force of the town, were employed in the mills. The insurance on the whole of the company's property amounts to $1,050,000. This insurance is in a mutual company of all millowners in New England, the middle and the central states. It was a singular fact that president E. A. Swift, of the corporation, was buried this afternoon.

MRS. WHEELER RE-ELECTED.

Other Officers Chosen by the Woman's Missionary Society.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 3.—The Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society's convention to-day selected Mrs. Mary Sharkes Wheeler, of Media, president, and 18 vice-presidents, representing the different conferncs in the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Mrs. S. L. Keese was elected corresponding secretary and Mesdames Darlington and Wakeline were chosen for associate and recording secretaries, respectively. Mrs. T. H. Wilson was elected treasurer. All the secretaries and the treasurer are residents of Philadelphia. For delegates to the general meeting in St. Louis Mrs. Darlington, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hazeltine, of Warren, were elected, with Mrs. Ross, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Strayer, of Oil City, alternates. Mrs. W. V. Hazeltine, secretary of the Erie conference, was presented with a life membership on the board of managers of the Philadelphia branch, a number of her friends subscribing to a $100 purse, the amount necessary for a life membership.

BEAVER'S JUDGESHIP.

Buchanan - Thompson Conferees Reach No Result.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Oct. 5.—The meeting held at the Seventh Avenue hotel this evening, by the friends of John M. Buchanan and W. H. S. Thompson, both candidates for president judge of Beaver county, Buchanan, on the Democratic ticket, and Thompson, Independent, to see if some agreement could not be entered into by which one of the candidates would withdraw in favor of the other, resulted in an adjournment without any conclusions being arrived at. The six conferees were present, John Conway, of Rochester, ex-Senator William B. Dunlap, and D. S. Naugle, of Beaver, for Buchanan; A. J. Jolly, of Monaca; M. L. Knight and Simon Harold, for Thompson. Mr. Harold is a Republican. They met at 8 o'clock and continued in session until 11 o'clock. The conferees positively refused to talk for publication. They said, however, that they would meet at the same place Monday evening and had no doubt that a satisfactory conclusion would be arranged.

The Presbyterian Synod.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

BUTLER, Oct. 5.—The Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania will meet in convention at Butler, commencing Thursday, October 17, and will perhaps be the most important assembly ever held in Butler. The commissioners for the presbytery of Butler are Revs. J. R. Coulter, D. D., of Crawford Corners, Pa.; W. J. McConkey, D. D., of Grove City, Pa.; R. L. Alter, of North Hope, Pa.; M. E. McClelland, of Prospect, Pa., and Elders John R. McJunkin, of Euclid, Pa.; James E. Miller, of Eau Claire, Pa.; Thomas Elliott, of Sarversville, Pa., and J. D. Anderson, of Maharg.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

LONDON CRAZED OVER KAFFIRS.

HEAVY SLUMPS IN SOUTH AFRICAN MINING STOCKS CAUSED BY FRENCH SPECULATORS.

CONCERT HALLS NOW OPEN.

The Reform Movement Signally Repudiated in the Metropolis.

MARLBOROUGH NOW A HORSEMAN.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The feature of the financial world during the past week was the prolonging of the craze here for "Kaffirs" (South African mining shares), and the postponement of the expected crash in those securities which has been predicted for some time. The main point of interest in the world of politics was the rioting at Constantinople, and the subsequent decline in the sympathy hitherto felt for the apparently badly oppressed and much massacred Armenians.

There was quite a slump, followed by a rally in Kaffirs on Friday, and to-day there was another and heavier fall in the price of South African mining stocks, the decline in some cases amounting from £20 to £30 per share. The decline appears to be due to the alarm of French investors whose hands have been forced by the coulissimirs (small stock brokers), who insisted that at the pending settlement clients who have bought shares must take them or close their accounts. The weak bulls thereupon closed their accounts. This caused a bad impression, and it spread to London and caused heavy sales and a decline in prices. However, as the leaders of the market did not show any disposition to sell, the market stiffened and values improved. It is recognized that many of the Kaffir shares are standing too high for their intrinsic merits; but it is not believed that there will be a great permanent collapse so long as the big operators support that market.

In the world of amusement the action, on Wednesday last, of the licensing committee of the county council, in granting an unconditional license to the Empire theater, was the most interesting feature of the week. There was a large crowd of interested spectators at the meeting, but Mrs. Ormiston Chant, who made so much trouble for the Empire last year in having its privileges very much curtailed, failed to put in an appearance and there was practically no opposition to granting the full license asked for. George Edward, manager of the Empire, testified that the restrictions which the committee of the county council placed upon his establishment last year, affecting chiefly the "drinking auditorium," and the free circulation in all parts of the house of the demi-mondaines, had involved a loss of $100,000 in the profits during the year, and that the dividend declared this year was only 40 per cent as against 70 per cent in previous years.

A Music Hall Victory.

The victory of the Empire theater, it is claimed, shows how completely London has repudiated the so-called "puritan policy" which prevailed last year. The Empire has not only regained the right to reopen the famous promenade and to sell drinks in the auditorium, but the applications for full licenses from all the other London music halls were agreed to without conditions.

Several of the metropolitan newspapers, naturally, commented upon the fact that Mrs. Ormiston Chant has not even found the cause worthy of postponing her lecturing tour in America. The "Pall Mall Gazette," referring to the subject, said a day or two ago:

"Now, having become a person of some name, she has left her weaker sisters and younger brothers, for whom she pleaded so eloquently a year ago, and has gone to America in order to transmute her name into dollars." This criticism is hardly fair. "She was a person of some name" long before her crusade against the Empire theater, being one of the representatives of womanhood who went to the world's fair at Chicago to take part in the special exercises held there by women, and she was one of the delegates to the woman's parliament held at Washington in 1893. This is understood to be Mrs. Chant's fourth visit to America, and not her first, as the "Pall Mall Gazettee" seems to suppose.

The Duke of Marlborough's racing colors, olive green with light blue sleeves and cap, have been registered under both the jockey club and national hunt rules, which, naturally, has given rise to the report that the young duke contemplates the establishment of a large stable, and that Lady Randolph Churchill has become a racing horse owner, her partnership in a promising 2-year-old having been registered.

The friends of the late Lord Randolph Churchill are about to call a meeting for the purpose of raising subscriptions for a statue to his memory in the central lobby of the house of commons.

Lady Jeune's article, in a popular periodical, on cycling has attracted considerable attention, in view of the fact that the writer is the wife of the well-known judge of the probate, divorce and admiralty division of the court of justice, and also because she is popular in the highest society and an authority on social questions. She says she thinks that bloomers have no advantage whatever over short, well-cut skirts, while the former, in her opinion, are less comfortable and less graceful to wear, which would seem to show that the writer has tried them. Lady Jeune further claims that woman is not made to wear tight-fitting apparel, and that when she does she becomes 'ugly and misshapen."

Sister Mary Regis Dead.

Sister Mary Regis, who has done so much to establish the lace industry of Youghal, Ireland, is dead. She designed some really magnificent pieces of lace work, including the splendid lace fan which was presented by Earl Crewe to the Duchess of York upon the occasion of her marriage two years ago. Sister Regis also designed the wonderful lace flounce which was made for her royal highness when she was about to marry the late Duke of Clarence. This flounce, however, is still retained in the convent at Youghal, the presentation not having occurred.

In Lady Colin Campbell's "Realm" this week, Gertrude Atherton has an article in which she makes a vigorous defense of Americans, especially American girls, as an answer to the paper's recent attacks. She says that the paper judges Americans by the "vulgar thousands who rush to Europe to spend their newly-made dollars, and by the 'popper' girls who cross their leglets and eat candy in the reading rooms of the Grand or Metropole."

The funeral of Mackenzie, the famous "whip" of Colchester, took place during the week. He was prominent in the coaching world, and will be remembered by many people in the United States as having taken over a batch of English coaches to the world's fair.

At the national temperance congress, at Chester, on Friday the letter from the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, has caused quite a flutter in the temperance world. Mr. Gladstone wrote that he does not believe in local option, of which, he adds, he has only a poor opinion. He spoke favorably of the Gothenburg system, hinted that the plan of free trade with high licenses deserves a trial, and was emphatic in asserting that the holder of a license is the only person in regard to whom a word regarding compensation ought ever to be mentioned.

It was announced yesterday that a book, entitled, "Beauties of the Later Victorian Era," will shortly be published. It will contain 40 pictures of acknowledged beauties, mostly reproductions of celebrated paintings, and will include the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Sutherland, the late Duchess of Leinster, Ladies Ormonde and Beatrice Butler, and Mrs. George N. Curzon, formerly Miss Mary Leiter, as its chief features.

Paderewski sailed for New York October 1, in order to give 29 piano recitals there, and in the states, he will also appear at Chicago in January, and at San Francisco and Salt Lake City in March.

The "Daily News" to-day announces that it is assured upon good authority that the Marquis of Salsbury has definitely resolved to appoint a new poet laureate, and that he will be found in the ranks of journalism. This is supposed to mean Sir Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia."

Adeline Patti has contracted to sing at the Monte Carlo casino during the coming winter.

A number of naval attaches, including Commander W. S. Cowles, of the United States embassy, with other guests, made a trial trip to the mouth of the River Thames to-day, on board the torpedo destroyer Sokel, which the Yarrow shipbuilding company built for Russia. The Sokel, which is said to be the fastest vessel afloat, at a previous trial made 30¼ knots per hour. Under half-inch pressure to-day she reached a speed of 26¾ knots. No attempt was made to drive her at full speed.

Princess Kaiulania of Hawaii, accompanied by Mr. Cleghorn, her father, arrived here from the continent to-day.

PASTEUR'S FUNERAL.

An Imposing Procession Marked the Final Services.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The funeral cortege conveying the remains of the late Prof. Louis Pasteur to Notre Dame cathedral left the Pasteur institute at 10:30 a. m. General Saussier, the military governor of Paris, headed the escort of troops. An almost innumerable number of wreaths and floral emblems were borne before the coffin, which was followed by the family of the deceased, the ministers, senators, deputies and numerous delegations from different scientific and other bodies from all parts of France and from many foreign countries. An immense concourse of people lined the streets through which the funeral procession passed, although the sky was heavily overcast and a downpour of rain was threatened.

The procession arrived at Notre Dame cathedral at noon and shortly afterward the funeral service was commenced. The service was attended by President Faure, the members of the diplomatic corps, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, all in full dress uniforms. After absolution had been pronounced by Cardinal Richard, the archbishop of Paris, the coffin was carried to a catafalque in the center of the square in front of the cathedral. There M. Poincarre, the minister of education, made a speech eulogizing the life work of the deceased, and afterward the troops and different deputations defiled before the catafalque. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the coffin was provisionally deposited in the vaults of Notre Dame.

DICKENS RELIC DOOMED.

A Bleak House Building Will Soon Be Torn Down.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Another of the most interesing relics connected with the writings of the late Charles Dickens will be torn down in a short time. All admirers of the great novelist will remember that when "Miss Flite," in "Bleak House," met the Jarndyce heirs in Lincoln's inn, she invited them to her lodgings. "Slipping us out at a little side gate," says the story, "the old lady stopped most unexpectedly in the narorw back street, part of some courts and lanes immediately outside the walls of the inn." This gate is immediately opposite the old "Ship Tavern," which as "The Sols Arms" figures in the same novel, and is now to be demolished. It was in the long run of this tavern that the inquest of Nemi was held, and "Little Swells," the vocalist," was wont to enliven the company. Directly opposite the way is the house in whose attic "Miss Flite" lived, while on the ground floor of the same edifice was the marine shop of "Krook," in which such terrible events afterward happened.

ANOTHER BIG SCOOP.

Associated Press' Exclusive Report of the Armenian Uprising.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Another historical beat was scored by the Associated Press, and repeated this morning in the full details from Constantinople direct of the serious rioting there, the killing of about 200 Armenians by the Turkish police, the arrest of about 500 Armenians, the alarm of the Turkish government and the measures taken to prevent further disturbances. The Associated Press had exclusively the first news of this outbreak on Monday last, and yesterday afternoon sent out about 700 words of the details from Constantinople, following it up with about 1,500 words of additional matter direct from the scene of the disturbance last night.

The newspapers of the United Press yesterday afternoon did not have a line of this matter, and this morning they have not a word direct from Constantinople, having to be content with extracts from London newspapers which published the "Reuter" dispatches previously sent to the Associated Press. It would be difficult to point to a more glaring example of the inefficiency of the cable service of the United Press.

Then again the Associated Press had exclusively yesterday afternoon the statement of Sir Halliday Macartney, counselor of the Chinese legation in London, showing that China seems to have duped Great Britain in the matter of degradation of the Viceroy of Szechuen, and the Associated Press had exclusively yesterday the full story of the banishment of Prince Henry of Prussia.

GLADSTONE ON TEMPERANCE.

Declares His Inability to Master Its Difficulties.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the temperance congress in which he says:

"While profoundly sensible of the immense importance of the liquor question, I cannot pretend that I have mastered its difficulties. I see it clearly in certain of its aspects, but as a whole it baffles me. I have no doubt that the local option principle is sound, but they must be of very sanguine temperament who believe that it is sufficient to dispose of the entire question.

"The method of the sale of liquor for public account, which exists in parts of Scandinavia, presents great advantages, and if adopted here ought to be adopted in its best form. The plan of free trade with strict police supervision and adequate taxation was unfortunately refused a fair trial in Great Britain. Of the scheme of mere limitation by reducing the number of licenses, I have a poor opinion."

Amos J. Cummings Nominated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Amos J. Cummings was nominated for congress by Tammany Hall in the Tenth congressional district to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Campbell. The State Democracy of the same district nominated William J. Brown, who is a printer and a leader in labor circles.

Tom Watson Again Defeated.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Major J. C. C. Black, Democrat, defeats Thomas E. Watson, Populist, for congress in the Tenth district, by a majority of 1,641. Watson claimed that the election 11 months ago was unfair, and Black, in deference to Watson's views, resigned. The special election yesterday was honest in every sense, and shows the district is Democratic on a clean ballot.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

REV. LINCOLN'S CASE HEARD.

THE SYNOD'S JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WILL PROBABLY DISPOSE OF IT TO-MORROW.

MANY CHURCHES CENSURED.

Wylie Avenue's Deposed Pastor Interrupted Proceedings.

LIVE NEWS FROM THREE STATES.

COAL CENTER, Pa., Oct. 3.—The Pennsylvania synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian church got down to business at 8:30 this morning and held three sessions during the day. The work of organization occupied the forenoon session, standing committees reconstructed and new committees appointed. Overtures and communications to synod were read by the stated clerk, Rev. W. E. Howard, but, with one exception, were uninteresting. The exception was a petition from the senior class of Waynesburg college asking that Dr. A. B. Miller be retained as president of that institution. The petition stated that Dr. Miller stood close to the hearts of the students, and that his removal would be detrimental to the college. The petition was filed. Uniontown was selected for the next meeting place.

Dr. W. W. Beck, of Seattle, Wash., spoke of the work of a Cumberland Presbyterian missionary on the Pacific coast. A new congregation had been organized in Seattle, and Mr. Beck is in the east to secure funds to build a new church. Synod took action on his request.

The committee on education recommended that the different churches of synod be careful to give their patronage to the board of publication of the church, that the debt of $25,000 may be lifted and a depot of supplies be established in Pittsburg. Rev. J. R. Lamb, chairman of the committee on ministerial relief, reported that all but 11 churches of synod had responded liberally to the relief fund. The report recommended that the officers of the presbyteries in which these delinquent congregations are see that the delinquents are reported in future collections.

The committee on attendance at last year's synod reported excusing several congregations who had filed sufficient reasons for non-attendance, but censuring several others who had no representatives and had given no excuse. This started a discussion of the synod's right to censure congregations. There was a wide difference of opinion, and for over an hour the argument on the subject was very warm. The danger of being censured by synod brought out excuses from four congregations who were censured by the committee's report, and they were excluded from the report, which was adopted, but not before several other congregations attempted to get out of the censure list.

An invitation by Dr. T. B. Noss, of the California normal college, to attend chapel exercises at the college Friday morning at 8:45 was adopted.

The churches held under censure are the following: Cranberry, Irwin, Mt. Pleasant, Olive, Pleasant Valley, Punxsutawney, Shiloh, Union, Zion, Harmony, Jefferson, of Pennsylvania presbytery; Clay Lick, Charleroi, Pleasant Unity, Brownsville, Harmony and Masontown.

The Lincoln case was not brought up openly to-day, but under the order of the reception of written overtures the written appeal from the finding of Pittsburg presbytery, including the reasons for the appeal, the minutes of presbytery during the hearing of the case, and typewritten testimony taken then, were referred to the committee on judiciary. When this committee will report is not known, but it will probably be Saturday.

The only time when it looked as if the case might be brought up for discussion was in the forenoon session, when Rev. Mr. Lincoln broke in upon the regular order of business with a question as to what his standing is in this synod. Moderator Henry informed the deposed pastor of the Wylie avenue church that Pittsburg presbytery had deposed him, and that his name had been stricken from the rolls of synod, and under such circumstances Mr. Lincoln had no right to be heard by synod except by unanimous consent. Mr. Lincoln then wanted to know by whose authority his name had been taken from the list, and he was informed by the authority of Pittsburg presbytery. "Is Pittsburg presbytery supreme in the Cumberland Presbyterian church?" asked Mr. Lincoln, but his question was never answered, for the moderator's gavel fell just then, and Mr. Lincoln was asked to be seated. In the afternoon he was on his feet again with an inquiry as to what had become of his appeal from the decision of the Pittsburg presbytery, which he had filed with the stated clerk. Mr. Lincoln was informed that his appeal would receive proper attention, as afterward proved true. To-night Rev. W. W. Beck, of Seattle, Wash., preached a sermon on missions.

This is the fifty-eighth Pennsylvania synod meeting. The synod represents the following presbyteries: Allegheny, with 16 churches and 1,825 members; Uniontown, 9 churches, 1,812 members; Pennsylvania, 17 churches and 2,350 members, and Pittsburg, 11 churches and 1,729 members. This makes a total of 53 churches and 7,716 members. The church is strongest in the western part of this state. Its main field is in the south.

CHINA TO REORGANIZE.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang and the Dowager Empress Scheming.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the "Standard" from Shanghai says that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has gone to Pekin at the special request of the Dowager Empress of China, with whom he has always had the most cordial relations. A grand scheme of administrative reorganization has been prepared between them, a prominent feature being the removal of the capital from Pekin to some more secure place in central China.

Democrats Indorse Reform.

OMAHA, Oct. 4.—The Democrats of Omaha and this county by an overwhelming majority at their primaries last night indorsed the Citizens' reform movement, designed to promote good government, an economical administration of city and county affairs, and to "purge the community from public plunderers."

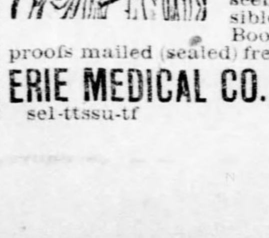
Democratic Nominees for Mayor.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 5.—The regular Democratic organization to-day nominated Edward M. Grant for mayor. The reform Democracy nominated Edward M. Shepherd.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY



And all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength and tone given to every portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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Boys' and Girls'

Fall Outfits provided here, as mothers will learn when they look through the store, and in largest variety of nice goods, even if prices are very low.

Baby and Big Brothers and Sisters

all can be fitted out in new and nicest goods from top to toe, everything for the children except Shoes.

Boys' Clothing of the very best kind. Prices for

Boys' Suits $2.50 up.

Reefers $3.50 up.

Overcoats $4 up.

Penn Ave. and Fifth St., Pittsburg.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate.

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814 PENN AVENUE,

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburg papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and mental diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long-standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here.

Hours, 9 to 1, 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Advice free. Address W. W. WHITTIER, M. D. 814 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

NO PLACE FOR THE FIGHT YET.

Stuart Will Wait Three Days to Hear From Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 4.—Gentlemen who secured a concession from the state of Tamalpus to have a prize fight and a bull fighting tournament in Nueva Laredo have sent a Mexican gentleman who is related to President Diaz to the capital to secure immunity from interference. Dan Stuart has agreed to wait three days, until this gentleman can secure an audience with the president.

Representatives of the Santa Fe railroad have gone to Tishomingo, where the Chickasaw council is in session, to endeavor to have the council convert Corbett and Fitzsimmons into members of the tribe in order to escape the jurisdiction of the United States court in case the fight is held in the Indian territory.

Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, says: "The Corbett-Fitzsimmons mill cannot be brought off in Arkansas territory while I am governor."

Corbett and his party reached New Orleans to-day. Corbett says: "If Fitzsimmons would only put up his stake without any strings attached to it, and agree upon a referee, there is no governor on earth who could stop the fight. We could go into some deep forest and settle our differences. I would be willing to fight him for the stake alone."

New Orleans sporting men think Corbett is trying to get out of the fight. He harps on one subject, that Fitzsimmons's stake is attached, and he is likely to get only a portion of it if he wins. He insists the $10,000 of a side bet unattached must be put up.

At Hillsboro to-day Jack Daugherty, Frank Daley and Jack Barton were arrested for giving a boxing exhibition last night in violation of the new law, which went into effect at 5 o'clock last evening.

SHOT AT HIS COLONEL.

Lieutenant Pague, of the Fifteenth Infantry, Insane From Drink.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Col. R. E. A. Crofton, commander of the Fifteenth infantry, at Fort Sheridan, narrowly escaped death at the hands of Lieut. S. S. Pague, of Company E, Fifteenth infantry, this afternoon. The lieutenant fired three shots at the commander, all of which just grazed him. Lieut. Pague a few moments before had escaped from the hospital where he had been undergoing treatment for mental trouble occasioned, it is said, by over-indulgence in liquor. The shooting occasioned great excitement at the fort. Lieut. Pague some time ago spent several weeks at a liquor cure establishment. On his return his actions were strange, and it was concluded that the treatment had affected his brain.

Durant's Alibi Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—The prosecution in the Durant case is said to have evidence which will shatter Durant's attempted alibi. The father of W. R. Dorr, a student in the Cooper medical college, has stated that his son told him that on the afternoon of April 3 Durant's seat was occupied by a student named E. Barry. Durr will be recalled to the stand and required to tell all the truth concerning the events in the college classroom on the fatal afternoon of April 3. When on the stand before he said he didn't know whether Durant was present or not.

DAY OF WARS NOT AT AN END.

IMPROVEMENTS OF ARMS WILL NOT TEND TO PEACE AMONG NATIONS.

SO SAYS GENERAL HOWARD.

Military Problems Viewed From Present Day Conditions.

NEW TACTICS WILL BE EMPLOYED.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.)

At the very breaking out of our war in 1861 small rifles had attained considerable efficiency at a range of 600 to 800 yards, but the cannon as a whole on both sides were not much better than the artillery employed in the Mexican war. It was easier to get siege guns to the front for use in cases of need, and our permanent works were very well manned, but the long ranges of all arms were never very much in use until breech-loading and magazined guns came in play. In the outset of the rebellion the rifles in both armies were gathered from foreign quarters, mostly from Europe. Our old smooth-bore small arms were altered over into percussion rifles. The calibers were so various that it was difficult for the ordnance and artillery to furnish the required ammunition.

In the battle of Fair Oaks my right arm received two wounds, the first by a small, round Mississippi rifle bullet, the second by an elongated leaden projectile, shaped like a minnie. And this was the second year of the war.

A year later, at Gettysburg, both armies had sharpshooters, who were armed and equipped with rifles with raised sights, and could do effective work at 1,000 yards. Still, the range of our cannon, some of which were rifled, could not be depended on to do material injury beyond 1,200 yards. Some dreadful accidents occurred by attempting longer ranges with parrot guns, the shot falling far short of the enemy and doing injury to our own men. In Lee's second expedition to Pennsylvania our forces were about equally matched in cannon and in armament.

Gettysburg was a great battle. We had already come to thin lines, our infantry and artillery extending over five miles, with cavalry beyond. The Confederate forces were stretched over an extent of eight miles, besides the ground covered by Stuart's horse on their flanks. Considering the three-days' battle, the terrible cannonading of more than 600 guns, the enormous charges and assaults, and the minor conflicts on the flanks, it is wonderful that the losses were not greater. By actual wounds and death they were in the aggregate only (killed) 8,334; (wounded), 30,971. Notwithstanding the great improvements in arms which was given us, three shots per piece every two minutes, the aggregate losses were not greater than in the battle of Waterloo and the struggles introductory to it. In fact, when arms were of the simplest kinds, and men came in closer contact, as in ancient battles, like those of Cyrus and Alexander, the relative loss of life to the number of engaged was greater than in most battles of our war.

Immediately after the close of our war, and doubtless in consequence of the lessons learned from it and from European nations, we adopted the breech-loading arms. Improvements have since gone on continuously until great ranges have been obtained—ranges of incredible extent. Some cannon shot with elongated projectiles are reported to have attained distances from 6 to 13 miles, and pieces of the heaviest caliber, which, a few years before required from 35 to 40 minutes for loading, can now be loaded and fired in less than two minutes.

With reference to small arms, General Merritt writes: "At the present times all the great nations of the world are armed with breech-loading rifles, provided with sights graduated as high as 1,900 yards, using the center-primed metallic case cartridge and cylindroogeval ball. These can be fired easily from five to seven times per minute with fatal effect up to a range of a mile or more. The elements that enter into this increase of range are reduction of caliber, increase of relative length of bullet, increase of twist in the rifling, and the increase of the charge of powder."

Considering these plain statements, it is evident that the loss of life in the ar[illegible] in the navy under circumst[illegible] favorable to the parties in[illegible]ould be great. At Gettys[illegible] pieces of ordnance as [illegible]d, placed by the Confed[illegible]k Ridge to the west, and Benner's Hill to the north, would have rendered our position untenable; yet the battle of Gettysburg could have been fought even then had we possessed the new ordnance, and probably with not much greater loss of life. It would have been effected by rapid fortifying and by our seizing points on Oak Ridge and Benner's Hill, which could have been done the first day under cover of my reserve artillery had it been as long of range as that of to-day. With fires straight at the front, our knife edge crest would have been just as difficult for the enemy to have touched at a long range; and there was no flanking position besides Benner's Hill for any ranges which could have displaced us. This suggests that battles may be practicable now as ever; but the conditions have so changed that they must commence at greater distances asunder, and it will never do to expose infantry, artillery or cavalry as was our custom then in masses.

Speaking of our new magazine small arms, Lee remarks: "The magazine carries five cartridges, but is so arranged as to cut off, that the rifle may be fired as a single-loader until the enemy gets into close quarters. The progress in the rapidity of fire of infantry guns since 1865 is marvelous. A soldier can now aim at an object and fire 20 shots in less than 1 minute, or if he rapidly throws his gun to his shoulder and fires without aim, 40 shots may be discharged in 68 seconds. If the cartridges in the magazines are reserved, and he begins the action by using his gun as a single loader, he can fire 15 shots with it in 47 seconds, or from the magazine throw a ball in the air every two seconds; whereas, in our civil war 40 rounds of ammunition in the cartridge box and 20 in the haversack were a full amount for a day's fighting."

"At Gettysburg, in July, 1863," Lee adds, "had the federal troops been armed with the rifle now being issued to the United States infantry, and with the present improved field guns, Pickett's heroic band in the charge on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish; and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech-loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines."

The improvement in field cannon has kept pace with that in small arms. It is doubtful whether troops can be held in column or mass formation within two miles of an enemy firing the present modern breech-loading field guns. The extreme range of these 3.2 and 3.6 inch calibre field guns is over five miles, and when a suitable smokeless powder is found, they may throw a projectile eight miles. Had McClellan had these guns when his lines were five miles from Richmond, he could have ruined the city. No troops can live in front of them when they are rapidly discharging shrapnel. 200 bullets to the case; and they can defend themselves without infantry support, and can be captured only by surprise, or when their ammunition is exhausted.

But, with reference to machine guns, such as the Gatling, which mow down everything unobstructed before them. I saw that the Indians in the Nez Perce war of 1877 quickly comprehended their sweeping power and deadly work; and they managed to find just where they were located, and kept most carefully beyond their range.

The wars that have taken place since ours, such as the Austrian and Prussian, the Franco-Prussian, the Turco-Russian and the recent struggle between China and Japan do not fully sustain General Lee's thought; but they do, indeed, demonstrate the necessity of great intelligence, not only on the part of the leaders and officers of rank, but of individual men. In all modern campaigns great preparation, great skill and new methods of organization will be required for either offensive or defensive operations.

Yet, in spite of the increase of terrors, I fear that the war spirit will not be materially diminished simply by the great destruction of human life as a result of the improvement in arms; because those who bring on the war do not have to do the fighting; and as a rule, nation may meet nation with equal armament and comparatively equal forces; as the homely proverb is, "What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander." Sharp war, however expensive, will be as fair for one as for the other of hostile forces.

The enterprise of Japan conquered China; but in time the enterprise of Chinese statesmen with their innumerable hosts may yet overwhelm Japan and Russia, overrun India and conquer the world.

Certainly no improvement in arms on sea or on land could prevent such results, if the propelling sentiment of the Chinese people should take the military turn.

I think we shall have to look to other causes than improvement in arms to secure the best interests of mankind.

O. O. HOWARD.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

Suspicious Praise.

Philadelphia Item.

"A good wife is heaven's greatest gift to man, and the rarest gem the earth holds!" remarked Mr. Jarply the other morning.

He continued:

"She is his joy, his inspiration and his very soul!"

He seemed to be thoroughly in sympathy with his subject. He added:

"Through her he learns to reach the pure and the true, and her loving hands lead him softly over the rough places."

That he had not exhausted himself was evident, for he began again:

"She is"——

"Jeremiah!" said Mrs. Jarply, solemnly—"Jeremiah, what mischief have you been up to now?"

A NEW NOVEL BY A NEW AUTHOR.

BILL NYE GETS ADVANCE SHEETS OF OLIVER BOSWELL'S COURTSHIP.

HE INTERVIEWS THE WRITER.

The Latter's Charming Literary Style and Methods.

POOR OLD DICKENS IN A SHADOW.

(WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

It has been claimed that young writers without reputation cannot get into print, while old fossils with nothing but a glorious past get all the big prices and monopolize the magazines.

This is not true.

As an instance of this I have just received for review the advance sheets of a story entitled "Oliver Boswell's Courtship—In Camp Meeting Time."

Below I give without change the opening page of chapter I. When I say that I have enjoyed this story to the full, I mean every word of it. When I say that I know the author personally, and that he has been in my house, I do not say it to bring myself into public notice, but to satisfy a craving that I know the public must feel to know all that it possibly can, without being rude, of this new writer:

OLIVER BOSWELL'S COURTSHIP—IN CAMP MEETING TIME.

BY SOME ONE.

CHAPTER I.

FOUND HIS LOVER.

Ava Blanche sat at her own window, looking afar out at the green trees that was waving their green mantles timidly in reply to the sitting sun. HAer jasmines, roses and other flowers was just blooming, which filled the air with |their pleasant smells. The wind was blowing her sunny hair very tenderly. It was now the last day of June. She saw a tall figure of a man appear in front of her with a ticket in his hand. His eyes was as black as a bead. Ava thought he would have made a handsome photo. He stood at the window for a moment until he caught Ava's eye in his own and then disappeared. Ava read the invitation to her mother half an hour later. It was an invitation to Delia Smith's birthday party. Next day, the time set for the party, the same man stood at the gate awaiting Ava's arrival. Just as Ava came tripping along he made her a pleasant bow. "Good morning," he said. "Good morning, Mr. Boswell," said Ava.

"Miss Delia Smith said I might have the pleasure of escorting you to the dinner, provided you were willing." "With pleasure," said Ava. "It's a pleasant day for a party, isn't it?" Quite pleasant, indeed. I expect we will have a nice time to-day," he said as he smiled courteously. "I anticipate such," said Ava.

Why fritter away one's time reading "The Prisoner of Zenda," written by a foreigner, while here in America we have such pure basswood honey right from the great natural North Carolina bee gum of literature?

On first reading this chapter I thought I detected an intimation of carefully concealed humor, but on meeting the author and talking with him, I saw at once that such was not the case.

"And what are your literary methods?" I asked as I passed the prunes to him, for we were at table in my own home, and I believed that a conversation between two such men would read well perhaps in a piece I thought of writing for the paper.

"How do you think of so many things to write, pray?" I asked, helping myself to another gourd of champagne, for I am willing to open anything when a literary man comes to see me. "Tell me all about it," I said, emerging from the gourd very much refreshed. "How do you live before you have these thoughts? Do you live plainly, or can you cerebrate on rich food?"

"Well," he said, "when I began writing, I was very poor and dieted a good deal, but now I eat everything that I can get hold of, and then force myself to write whether I feel like it or not. Howells and me are similar in regards to that. We don't believe in inspiration much."

"What were the circumstances under which you wrote 'Oliver Boswell's Courtship?" I asked.

"Well, I was feeling real good. I don't know as I could ever get off another work like it is if I tried 40 times. I felt out a sight."

"Of couse, you did not let it turn your head when you awoke to find yourself famous?"

"Oh, my patience, no! I'm just the same exactly. I laugh and cut up around home at all times. I'm the greatest case to carry on you ever saw. Half the time I forget I wrote 'Oliver Boswell's Courtship' and other works."

Stringing the Author.

"And have you not been criticised by the more ultra and puritanical for your offhand method of introducing Oliver and the heroine? You remember that 'he stood at the window for a moment till he caught Ava's eye in his own and then disappeared.'

"The next day," said I, giving him the pope's nose of the steer with some bit of chaff or other, "he meets her and says 'Good morning,' whereupon Ava says, 'Good morning, Mr. Boswell.' Now, for anyone but a green goods man or roue from Hendersonville I would say that his manner was informal and de trop. One naturally exclaims while reading it: 'Ah, there, Oliver! Naughty, naughty Ollie.' Did not some one make this criticism in the Brevard 'Hustler'?"

"Possibly so, but honey swat the Malay pants is my motto—evil to him that evil thinks. I write of people in the middle walks of life, and don't care a cuss for the aristocracy of Flat Rock or Philadelphy. There, I'm told, that folks wait for an introduction, and even a fireman ain't allowed to come in a house and rescue a young lady from the flames till they change cards, then if hisn is a leetle too wide or has 'Mr.' on it when 'Esq.' is the thing, she exclaims, 'Welcome, death!' and perishes in the flames."

"Here is a bit that interestd me very much," I said, picking up the book from the sewing machine and reading from it while the young author played a sonata on an ear of hot corn:

A few minutes later Oliver and Ava was hurrying down Main street at Marietta. The hours and words passed swiftly with Ava. Oliver talked of lovers' quarrels, sea voyages and everything he could think of to interest her young mind. Ava's mother and father was half a mile behind and Ava was growing lonesome when Oliver sang her a little song:

"There's a lover that lives, and he lives for me,
And I hope some day to see him marching forth by the side of me."

And then, farther on, wher the roguish girl sings:

"I be an old maid and sit in the shade,
And I not marry at all;
I'll marry the rich and they get drunk and fall in the ditch,
And I not marry at all;
I'll marry the poor and they go round begging from door to door,
And I not marry at all."

Oliver's voice trembled when he said, "You are not going to be an old maid, are you?" "I don't know," she said. "It depends upon my mind when I get older." "I think old maids have hard times, and I don't think many sit in the shade." "If I were an old maid I would sit in the shade, but I don't guess I'll be one if I can get married." "Oh, there are plenty of boys that would have you," said Oliver. The day went by sweetly to Ava, for she was loving Oliver more than she cared to tell. Late in the evening they landed at the grounds. Tents were being put up; the crowd was as thick as it possibly could be.

Before Laying Down the Cob.

"You would hardly believe it now," the author said, laying down his cob with a sigh and combing out a few kernels of the corn from his long silky mustache with his fork, "that 'Oliver Boswell's Courtship' was refused by an eastern publisher?"

"No!"

"Well, it just was."

"Get out!"

"Yes, it was plumb sent back, with a printed circular inside of it which went on to say that it galded them like sin to send back such good penmanship, but that they had all overplayed themselves and bought up a lot of stuff from Stockton & Howells and By-Jalmer By-Jorth By-Johnson, etc., and would I ever forgive them so's they could look me in the face? I could see by the way they wrote that they felt meechin enough."

"Can you think best with a stub pen, or do you feel more free with a lump of chalk and the underside of a bridge?"

"I write freely on anything and never revise a single line."

"That shows that you are not hidebound by custom. Your grammar also show that."

"Yes, I hate grammar—that is conventional."

"True," I said, as my little boy snapped the kodak on both of us as we sat together trying to look like Washington Irving, for I wanted the picture to use in a magazine article and had already borrowed a photograph of neighbor Vanderbilt's home here to use as though it were my own in a personal article descriptive of "How a Great Author Feeds His Hens."

"And how you keep up the interest, too! The end of this chapter makes one fully determined to read the next, no matter what the cost may be. Listen!"

As Ava left her mother she was somewhat bothered. She had met a preacher on her way, who asked her for the privilege of carrying her to the meeting grounds, but told him she had engaged her company for the whole meeting. She seen him go the path which she had just came. She wondered where he was going, but did not know he was her mother's acquaintance. He was tall like a sapling, and his coat gave him a pleasant look as he jumped around like a grasshopper. She went on as fast as possible to the back of the tents, where a carriage was waiting for her arrival.

He must indeed be a patient man who can wait for the next chapter, for Oliver, the sport who caught her eyes in his, will have to meet up with a clergyman who has "a coat that gave him a pleasant look."

The author was here again at our house afterward, but as we had been to dinner he did not stay long, preferring to press on up the river, where people are more reckless with their watermelons.

I have not altered one word of the extracts above given, and I assure the reader that the author of "Oliver Boswell's Courtship" is no myth, but that he has dined at my house and smoked a cigar of mine that I did not believe could be smoked by a human being. I had kept it over nine years, and it lay undisturbed even while I was trying seven new colored office boys.

But the author smoked it, and in an interview for publication said that my taste in cigars, wines, horses and literature was "out a sight."

He agrees with Mr. Howells that Dickens is no good. BILL NYE.

REMARKABLE MOVING FEAT.

Big Factory Transferred While Manufacturing Went On.

Moving a 350-foot three-story factory building a distance of nearly 400 feet without interruption to the work in the structure is a feat that has been accomplished recently in Jamaica Plain, near Boston. It's one thing to pick up a one or two story frame shanty from a 25x50 foot lot and transfer it intact to another piece of land; that is done nearly every week in this city, says the New York "Press;" but the Boston experiment is another thing, and remarkable. Some of the machines which kept on running during the removal weighed tons.

A three-story stone dwelling house in Brooklyn was moved 50 feet a few months ago without cracking the plaster on the walls, and metropolitan builders thought then that the performance would not be equaled for a generation. But before that job was finished the Boston factory moving had begun.

The "Manufacturers' Record" describes how the operation was carried on. The building was 350 feet long by 50 feet wide; one-half is three stories in height the other half two stories. The three-story part of the building had to be moved a little over 300 feet to the south and then 50 feet to the east; the other half of the building is to be moved to the east 50 feet.

Regular manufacturing operations were carried on on two upper floors of the building meanwhile. In the second story small steel-plate blowers are made and tested, and in the upper story blast wheels and other blower appurtenances are built. An electric motor was on the second floor and belted to a reel of wire, one end being connected with the motor and the other with the generator in the power station some distance away. As the building was moved away from its original place and from the power plant, the wire was unreeled, and in this way an electric current was furnished for the motor. The main wing is 175 feet long, 50 feet wide and 3 stories high, with brick walls 20 inches thick at the first floor and 16 inches thick at the second floor, with a heavily timbered and monitor roof.

The moving was accomplished in the ordinary way by 10 horses, connected with capstans, and 10 sets of rope and blocks. The best progress was 60 feet in one day. Before moving the building it was tied together lengthwise and crosswise by heavy iron rods, and had blocking and rolls placed under the side and end walls and under the center posts. The whole building was moved without an injury, although the last part of the journey of 200 feet was over filled ground.

ODOR FROM ELECTRICITY.

The Lecturer Forgot All About the Cushion He Was Sharing.

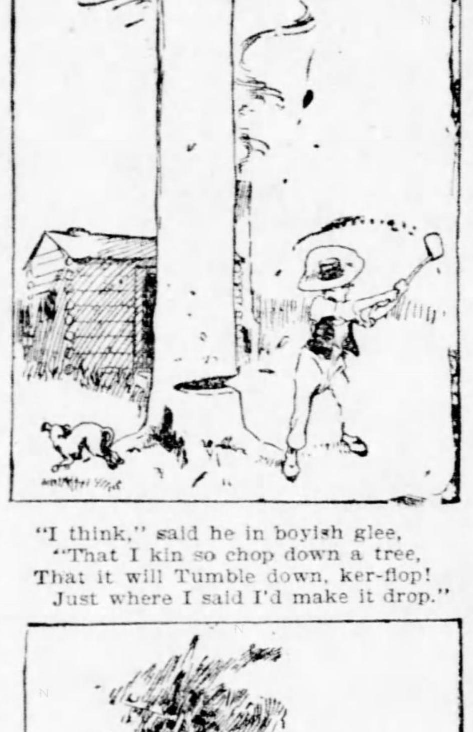
A good story comes from England in regard to the electrotherm, or electric hot pad, which is now taking the place of the clumsy hot-water bottle for medical purposes, besides being a footwarmer a carriage cushion, or even a greatcoat. The source of heat is a coil of wire imbedded in asbestos, through which the current is passed. The wire of course, is invisible, being incased in flannel, felt, or down. A distinguished electrical engineer was delivering a popular lecture on electricity in the neighborhood of London, and among other things exhibited one of these cushions. Either to hasten the "warming-up" or to show that an excessive current could be safely used for a while, he put the cushion, which was designed for 50 volts, on to a 100-volt circuit, and then went on to talk of other things. In the meantime the cushion, which was being handed around for inspection by the audience, was forgotten. It presently asserted inself unmistakably. The audience soon began to handle it very gingerly, and presently, in a pause in the lecture, an old lady innocently inquired: "Does electricity always smell so bad?" The lecturer quickly cut off the current, and only just in time the offending cushion was thrown out of the window. Before it reached the ground it burst into flames.

Shark Catching.

A profitable industry at San Diego, Cal., is shark catching. One fisherman catches six or eight sharks daily on a trawl. The backbones of these wolves of the ocean sell for $2 each. They are made into canes. The livers sell for 25 cents each, and yield an abundance of desirable oil. Chinamen buy the fins. These fins are considered a great delicacy by the Chinamen.

THE MAN, THE WIND, THE TREE.

"I think," said John O'Pake,
"I'll cut this tree and it will make
Five thousand feet of good pine plank,
As good for cash as any bank."



"I think," said he in boyish glee,
"That I kin so chop down a tree,
That it will Tumble down, ker-flop!
Just where I said I'd make it drop."

"I think," said he, "this tree will go"—
Just then the wind began to blow
And made that tree turn gently back
And John O'Pake, he heard it crack.

"I think," said John O'Pake, "I'll go
And bag my head, I did not know
It was unlucky in the least
To cut trees when the wind was east."

THE POST'S FASHION FIGURES.

Lady's English Jacket Suit.

The colored fashion plate given away to ever lady with this issue of "The Sunday Post" is design No. 34, representing a lady's English jacket suit. The cut herewith is a reduced reproduction of the same, and the following are May Manton's hints touching the best material from which to make it up:

6539-6407—LADIES' TOILETTE

Brown cheviot, dashed through with blue, is the material used for the jacket, sleeves and skirt; the vest being of plain brown cheviot, closed with gilt buttons, and the plaited shirt front, with standing collar, of fine cream-colored serge. The broad fancy collar, and small points on standing collar, are of blue velvet. This stylish basque is arranged to close in center front, the vest crossing the bust in double-breasted style; single bust darts and under-arm seams shape the jacket fronts closely, flaring widely in points over the vest. The usual back, side-back and under-arm seams form a godet back in postilion outline below the waist line. Full gigot sleeves fit the arm closely below the elbows, and are plainly completed at the wrists. The front of skirt is shaped in circular form, fitting smoothly at the top and falling in ripples at the sides. Three godets in back meet the sides, which form two distinct flutings, making five in all. Any of the new suitings in seasonable weight will make handsome suits by the mode. Fancy vesting of any preferred style can be used, and worn with a linen or fancy percale collar and chemisette. The skirt will be found a good model for crepon, plain and fancy silks, that are worn separately with different styles of waists.

Basque 6539 is cut in five sizes, viz.: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Skirt 6407 is cut in five sizes, vi z: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Quantity of material 44 inches wide.

For basque—
32 inches bust measure.......................3 1-2 yards
36 inches bust measure.......................3 3-4 yards
40 inches bust measure.......................4 yards

For skirt—
22 inches waist measure.......................5 yards
26 inches waist measure.......................5 1-4 yards
30 inches waist measure.......................5 1-2 yards

The fashion designs given away by "The Sunday Post" are always new; in fact so new as to be ahead of the fashion periodicals in time to a very considerable extent, and right up with them in every essential quality of popularity and adaptability.

Any lady desiring to purchase the above patterns can fill out the appended order blank and mail with remittance to this office. The price of each pattern is 10 cents, with 2 cents additional for postage. Postage on two patterns is the same as on one.

ORDER BLANK FOR PATTERNS.

LADY'S ENGLISH JACKET SUIT—PATTERNS 6539 AND 6407.

TO THE POST, PITTSBURG, PA.:

Enclosed find twenty cents, and two-cent stamp, for which please mail to me lady's English jacket suit patterns Nos. 6539 and 6407, as shown by design No. 34 in The Sunday Post of October 6, 1895.

Bust Measure.................. *Waist Measure*..................

Name..

Postoffice Address..

Persons sending for patterns should receive them within 10 days. If they do not, we should be notified.

IN SLAVERY DAYS.

How Old Dustun Bought Himself and Earned a Competence.

"Some queer things used to happen in the old slave days in Missouri," said Representative John Tarsney to a Washington "Star" man just before he started for Europe.

"Old Banker Sawyer, of Independence, Mo., carried on the same Sawyer bank which exists to-day away back in the 50s, when Independence, as the eastern end of the Santa Fe trail, was the great outfitting point for those daring and misguided people who meditated a flight across the plains. Among other chattels of Banker Sawyer was a big black negro named Dustun.

"Dustun was a great mechanic and had vast fame all over the western country as the maker of that fashion of wagon known as the 'prairie schooner.' Sawyer had besides his bank a wagon shop at Independence, and his negro Dustun ran the wagon shop. The wagon shop did a good trade, and Sawyer said to Dustun one day:

"'You make a lot of money working overtime, Dustun. Why don't you buy and own yourself? Why do you continue in slavery? You've got $500 or $600 down in my bank now.'

"And it was true Dustun had laid up quite a little store of money, and the fact of a slave with money on deposit in the bank of his master is of itself illustrative of the lax condition of the institution in Missouri.

"'What'll you take for me?' asked Dustun.

"'Seeing it's you,' said Sawyer, 'I'll sell out cheap. If you want to buy yourself I'll take $1,500, while you are easily worth $3,000.'

"Dustun bought himself, paid $500 down and took the rest of himself on credit. Sawyer made out his freedom papers, and Dustun made a mortgage on himself to Sawyer for the $1,000. Then he went to work. In a year he had paid himself free. In two years more he bought his wife and little girl. Then he began to make money. But he hadn't proceeded far nor laid up much ahead when one night a fire started, and the next morning found Dustun's wagon shop in ashes. Shop, tools, stock and everything were burned up as clean as a whistle, and with the lack of forethought of his race Dustun had no insurance.

"It was a plain, hard, bitter case of begin again with Dustun. He thought the situation over and then went to his old master, Sawyer. After 10 minutes' talk Sawyer lent Dustun $1,000, took a mortgage on his wife and young one. Dustun rebuilt his shop and opened up anew. He kept his old trade and added to it. It finally became very unfashionable to start across the plains in anything but one of Dustun's prairie schooners. Within a year Dustun again had a clear title of his wife and family.

"Life went easy after that with the old black wagon-maker. He died about 10 years ago at Independence, worth fairly $10,000. The daughter whom he bought from Sawyer, and then mortgaged and cleared the title to again, was for a long time, and is, I believe, now a teacher in the colored public schools at Kansas City. Old Dustun's memory in Independence is to this day highly respected."

PIRATES TOOK THE BAIT.

Attacked a Seemingly Defenseless Junk That Proved a Decoy.

A lightkeeper near Shanghai saw an exciting incident not long ago near a well-known pirate's lair, an exchange says: What appeared to be a big salt junk came sailing slowly along with one man at the helm and two or three sailors loafing on the deck. Two fast boats put off from the lair, with about 10 armed men in each. The junk saw them and yawed about, trying vainly to escape. The boats pulled alongside and made fast one on each side of the junk. Instantly the junk's deck bristled with soldiers, who poured a volley from their rifles into the boats, then jumped down, killing all whom the bullets had spared, and threw the bodies overboard, after cutting off the heads of the two leaders. The apparently harmless salt junk had been chartered by a mandarin who was out pirate hunting.

Cause and Effect.

"I've too much work to do," he said.
His advertisement small
He straightway from the paper took.
He has no work at all.
—Washington Star.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY—Taking effect May 26, 1895, trains leave Union station (eastern standard time): Corry Ac., 6:05 a. m.; Braeburn Ac., 7:15 a. m.; Niagara Ex., daily, 8:40 a. m., arriving at Buffalo 6:15 p. m.; DuBois and Williamsport, daily except Sunday, 8:40 a. m., arriving at Williamsport 6:45 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 9:55 a. m.; Braeburn Ac., 12:10 p. m.; Titusville and Williamsport Ex., 1:30 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 2:35 p. m.; Emlenton Ac., 3:55 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 5:01 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 3:35 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 7:55 p. m.; Buffalo night Ex., daily, 9:20 p. m., arriving at Buffalo 7:15 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 11:40 p. m. Sunday church trains—Emlenton, 9:05 a. m.; Kittanning, 12:40 p. m.; Valley Camp, 6:00 p. m.; Braeburn, 9:40 p. m. Pullman parlor buffet car on 8:40 a. m. train, and Pullman sleeping cars on night trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo. Trains arrive and depart from N. Y., C. & H. R. R. Exchange street depot, Buffalo, N. Y.

DAVID McCARGO, Gen'l Supt. JAS. P. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.
Trains Will leave Union Station, Pittsburg,
As follows (Eastern Standard Time):

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pennsylvania Limited of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:35 p. m., Philadelphia 4:17 p. m., New York 6:30 p. m., Baltimore 4:20 p. m., Washington 5:45 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 3:10 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:17 p. m., New York 2:33 p. m., Baltimore 12:20 p. m., Washington 1:25 p. m.

Altoona Accom. daily, except Sunday, 5:25 a. m.

Day Express daily at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 p. m., Philadelphia 5:47 p. m., New York 8:33 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.

Main Line Express daily at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:10 p. m., Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:23 p. m., Baltimore 6:15 p. m., Washington 7:30 p. m.

Mail train, Sunday only, 8:40 a. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:15 p. m.

Mail express daily at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m.

Philadelphia express daily at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:00 a. m., Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., and New York 7:33 a. m.

Eastern Express at 7:00 p. m., daily, arriving Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:05 a. m., and New York 7:43 a. m.

Fast Line daily at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:52 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m.

Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Greensburg Accom., 5:15 and 11:20 p. m. week days, 10:30 p. m. Sundays. Blairsville Express 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg, Braddock and Wall, 5:15, 5:25, 6:15, 6:50, 7:20, 7:45, 8:15, 8:35, 9:20, 10:15, 10:45, 11:10 a. m., 12:15, 12:45, 1:00, 1:30, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:15, 4:25, 4:40, 5:00, 5:15, 5:25, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 6:40, 7:25, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 p. m., 12:20 night week days, Sundays 5:15, 8:40, 10:00 a. m., 12:35, 1:00, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.

Additional trains for East Liberty and Braddock, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. week days. East Liberty, 7:30 a. m., 7:00 and 8:10 p. m. daily. Wilkinsburg and Wall, 6:00, 6:05 a. m. week days.

For East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and Braddock, 5:35 p. m. week days. Sundays, 8:00 a. m.

SOUTHWEST PENN RAILWAY.

For Uniontown, 5:25, 8:35 a. m., 1:00 and 4:25 p. m. week days.

MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

On and after 12:01 p. m., May 19, 1895.

For West Brownsville and Uniontown 10:00 a. m. For Belle Vernon and West Brownsville, 7:20 and 10:00 a. m., 1:05 and 4:20 p. m. On Sunday, 8:55 a. m. and 1:01 p. m. For Belle Vernon only, 9:40 p. m. Sundays.

For Monongahela City, Dravosburg and West Elizabeth 6:00, 7:20, 8:35, 10:00 a. m., 1:05, 4:20, 5:20, 6:18 and 11:35 p. m. week days. Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 1:01, 4:30 and 9:40 p. m. Dravosburg only, 11:40 a. m. and 9:10 p. m. week days. West Elizabeth and Dravosburg only, 3:20 p. m. week days.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

In effect 12:01 a. m., May 20, 1895.

From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny City:

For Springdale, week days, 6:30, 8:20, 9:00, 11:25, 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 2:20, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45, 6:10, 6:20, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 7:10 and 9:30 p. m.

For Butler, week days, 6:55, 9:00, 11:25 a. m., 3:15 and 6:10 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35 and 7:10 p. m.

For Freeport, week days, 6:55, 8:20, 11:25 a. m., 3:15, 4:00, 5:10, 7:55, 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

For Apollo, week days, 11:25 a. m. and 5:19 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 p. m.

For Paulton and Blairsville, week days, 6:55 a. m., 3:15 and 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from Hotels and Residences. Time Cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices—No. 110 Fifth avenue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, and Union station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

From Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Columbus and Chicago	* 1:10 am	* 2:00 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 1:10 am	* 2:00 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 1:10 am	* 2:00 am
Alliance and Crestline	† 5:00 am	†11:30 am
Alliance and Cleveland	† 6:05 am	†12:40 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 6:05 am	† 6:50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	* 7:00 am	* 5:45 pm
Mansfield and Toledo	† 7:00 am	† 5:10 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 7:08 am	† 6:40 am
New Castle and Erie	† 7:20 am	†11:00 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 7:20 am	†11:00 am
Youngstown and Niles	† 7:20 am	* 5 55 pm
Wellsburg and Wheeling	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 8:10 am	* 5:40 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 8:50 am	† 7:35 am
Wellsburg and Wheeling	†11:45 am	† 2:50 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12:20 pm	* 2:50 pm
New Castle and Jamestown	†12:20 pm	† 8:40 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	†12:20 pm	† 8:50 pm
Canton and Crestline	* 1:10 pm	* 5:45 pm
Mansfield and Toledo	† 1:10 pm	¶ 1:15 am
Alliance and Cleveland	† 1:30 pm	* 5:45 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 1:30 pm	†12:40 pm
Washington, Penn'a	† 1:55 pm	†10:30 am
Washington, Penn'a	† 3:10 pm	† 2:30 pm
Wellsburg and Wheeling	† 3:30 pm	† 8:35 am
Washington, Penn'a	† 4:10 pm	† 8:05 am
Salineville and Bellaire	† 4:15 pm	† 9:00 am
New Castle and Erie	† 4:30 pm	† 8:50 pm
Youngstown and Niles	† 4:30 pm	† 8:40 am
The Cleveland Special	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Washington, Penn'a	† 5:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
The Chicago Special	* 6:00 pm	* 5:50 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 5:55 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	* 8:30 pm	* 5:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 6:17 am
Mansfield and Toledo	* 8:30 pm	* 5:50 am
The Chicago Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	*10:20 pm	* 5:55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11:00 pm	* 5:40 am
Columbus and Piqua	*11:00 pm	* 6:17 am
Indianapolis and St. Louis	*11:00 pm	* 6:17 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ¶Ex. Monday.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS AND PENNSYLVANIA DINING CARS run through, East and West, on principal trains.

LOCAL SLEEPING CARS running to Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo are ready for occupancy at Pittsburgh Union Station, at 9 o'clock, p. m., city time.

TIME TABLES of Accommodation Trains not mentioned above, can be obtained at 110 Fifth Avenue and Union Station, Pittsburgh, and at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE R. R.

Schedule in Effect, June 9, 1895,

CENTRAL TIME.

CLEVELAND SHORT LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Chic. and Clevel'd "Flyer"	* 7:00 am	* 6:25 pm
Yo'ngst'n, and Cl'v'd Mail	‡ 8:20 am	*10:05 am
Lake Chautauqua FastLine	†12:25 pm	* 6:25 pm
Buffalo and Erie Express	† 8:20 am	† 9:00 pm
Cleveland and Chicago Ex.	* 2:30 pm	*12:55 pm
Buffalo and Erie Express	† 2:30 pm	†11:15 am
Cleveland "Flyer"	‡ 6:00 pm	†11:15 am
Buffalo and Cleveland Ex.	*10:20 pm	* 6:15 am
BeaverFalls &Youngs'nAc.	† 5:35 am	† 5:30 am
Beaver Falls Ac'om'dation	† 9:30 am	† 6:40 am
Beaver Falls Ac'om'dation	† 1:00 pm	†12:30 pm
Beaver Falls Ac'om'dation	† 3:30 pm	† 4:50 pm
New Castle and Oil City Ex	† 4:20 pm	† 7:30 am
Beaver Valley Accom.	† 5:20 pm	....
McKeesp't and BelleVernon	* 6:50 am	* 7:30 am
McKeesp't and New Haven	* 8:20 am	* 9:00 am
McKeesp't and BelleVernon	†11:25 am	†12:55 pm
McKeesp't and New Haven	* 3:00 pm	* 4:05 pm
McKeesp't and BelleVernon	† 4:00 pm	* 5:05 pm
McKeesp't and Elizabeth	* 5:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Trains depart from Ellwood City, †5:35 a. m., *8:20 a. m., †12:25 p. m., *2:30 p. m., †4:20 p. m.

P., C. & Y. trains for Mansfield and Beechmont, †7:20 a. m., †8:45 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

‡Note—8:20 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. trains on Sundays to Youngstown only.

Sleeping cars on night trains ready at 8:00 p. m.

Parlor and sleeping cars on all through trains.

City ticket office, 67 Fifth avenue.

G. M. BEACH, General Supt. L. A. ROBISON, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. and PITTSBURG & WESTERN R'Y.

Schedule in effect May 12, 1895.

Leave B. & O. station, Eastern Time.

For Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, *7:30 a. m., *9:00 p. m. Cumberland, *6:40, *7:30 a. m., ‡1:00, *9:00 p. m. Connellsville, *6:40, *7:30 a. m., ‡1:00, ‡4:30, ‡4:45, ‡5:30, *9:00 p. m. Uniontown, *7:30 a. m., ‡1:00, ‡4:30, ‡5:30 p. m. Uniontown, Morgantown and Fairmont, *7:30 a. m. and ‡1:00 p. m. Mt. Pleasant, ‡6:40, ‡7:30 a. m., ‡1:00 and ‡4:30 p. m. Washington, Pa., *7:40 and ‡9:30 a. m., *4:00, ‡4:45, ¶8:50, §11:50 p. m. Wheeling, *7:40, ‡9:30 a. m. and *4:00, ¶8:50, §11:50 p. m. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Columbus and Newark, *7:40 a. m., ¶8:50, §11:50 p. m.

For Chicago, *3:15, *9:02 p. m.

Parlor and sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Leave P. & W. station, Allegheny, Central Time. For Butler, ‡6:30, *7:20, ‡9:30 a. m., ‡2:20, ‡4:25, ‡5:15 p. m. B. & O. depot, *2:15 p. m. For New Castle, *7:20 a. m., ‡2:20, ‡3:15 p. m. B. & O. depot, *2:15 p. m. For Kane, Bradford, ‡7:20 a. m. For Clarion, ‡7:20 a. m., ‡2:20 p. m. B. & O. depot, ‡2:15 p. m. For Foxburg, ‡7:20 a. m., ‡2:20, ‡4:25 p. m. B. & O. depot, ‡2:15 p. m. For Buffalo, ‡7:20 a. m. For Erie, Meadville, ‡7:20 a. m. For Greenville, Mercer and Grove City, ‡7:20 a. m., ‡2:20 p. m. B. & O. depot, ‡2:15 p. m. For Akron, ‡7:20 a. m., ‡2:20 p. m. B. & O. depot, *2:15, *8:02 p. m.

The Pittsburg transfer company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences upon orders left at B. & O. ticket office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, and J. J. McCormick, 639 Smithfield street.

*Daily ‡Except Sunday. †Sunday only. §Saturday only. ¶Daily except Saturday.

NEW YORK SECURITIES.

BEARISH INFLUENCES PREVAILED, AND THE COURSE OF PRICES WAS DOWNWARD.

THE INDUSTRIALS PROMINENT.

Market Shaped by the Influence of Foreign Speculation.

BOND MARKET WAS IRREGULAR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The stock market opened dull and lower. The reactionary movement did not make much headway, as good buying in Chicago gas, sending that stock up 1 per cent, also served to rally the general list. Toward the close of the session an effective drive was made at the coalers, in which Lackawanna lost 1¾ per cent, New Jersey Central 1⅜, Reading and Delaware & Hudson ⅞ and Susquehanna & Western preferred ½ per cent. Tobacco also displayed considerable weakness, dropping 1⅜ per cent on the lack of confirmation of the reported settlement between the trust and the large plug manufacturing interests. The general market, and more especially the grangers, was sympathetically depressed. Speculation left off weak in tone.

The course of prices for the week has been downward. At the outset a drop in foreign exchange occurred, caused by increased offerings of cotton bills, and stopped the gold export discussion, resulting in a moderate rally in the general market. The improvement soon culminated, however, and the market became stagnant, with the usual effect of such a condition, a weaker tendency to prices.

An important negatively unfavorable influence upon speculation has been the concentration of interest at foreign financial centers in the boom in Kaffir gold mining shares, which has not only distracted attention from our securities, but has also compelled sales by foreign dealers to fortify their position. Europe is also susceptible to any indications of a resumption of discussion relative to our currency situation. Railroad earnings and the news generally bearing upon prices, have been mainly favorable, yet the volume of business is lighter than that of the previous week, and markets have fluctuated within a narrow range.

The industrials were most prominent in point of activity and extent of fluctuation. Chicago gas has advanced on the expectation of a favorable outcome of the legal difficulties, which will enable the company to resume the dividend. Distilling did not revive on the reported settlement of the fight between the rorganization committee and former managers of the property. Sugar was irregular on pool manipulation, and shows no important net changes.

Among the features of the week have been an advance of 3½ per cent in Lackawanna to 174, the best price of the year, and a subsequent reaction to a point 1 per cent below the closing of the previous week. It left off at 167¾. A temporary advance in call money rates to 3 per cent, which was not sustained, was also an incident.

Further advances in anthracite coal prices are regarded as evidence that the controlling interests in the great corporations have become centralized. Chicago gas, Tennessee coal and Illinois steel closed higher for the week. The first-named first declined 1¼ to 68, rallied to 72¾, declined to 70 and rallied to 70¾, establishing a net gain of 1½ per cent. Tennessee coal lost a fraction early in the week, then jumped 4⅛ to 45⅞, and reacted to 43¾ in the final dealings, leaving a net improvement of 1⅛ per cent. Illinois steel was prominent in the speculation. It rose 5¾ to 82¼, and left off 4½ per cent higher. New York, New Haven & Hartford advanced 8 per cent.

In other markets final prices are generally below the closing sale of the preceding week, with the more material losses in the specialties, as follows: Evansville & Terre Haute, 9¾; Alton & Terre Haute, 3½; Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred, 2¾; Tobacco, 2⅝; Baltimore & Ohio, 2¼, and Erie telegraph 2 per cent. The aggregate sales of stocks were 1,177,800 shares.

Bonds were quiet, and, as a rule, easier, with sales of $935,000. The more important recessions were Oregon improvement consol 6s, 1¾, and St. Louis Southwestern 2ds, 1 per cent. Some gains of note were: Kansas Pacific 6s of '95, 2 per cent; Denver & Rio Grande firsts, 1⅛, and New England 7s, 1 per cent.

The movement of prices was somewhat irregular during the week as regards the speculative issues, and these left off generally fractionally lower than the final quotations of the previous week.

Government bonds were active and strong. The sales were 358,000, chiefly of the new 4s.

In state securities sales were recorded of $29,000 Virginia 6s, deferred trust receipts, stamped; $10,000 do. centuries; $5,000 Alabama 4s-5s, class A, and $3,000 Louisiana consol 4s.

Silver certificates were dealt in at 67⅛@67½ for $45,000.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. to Henry Sproul & Co.: The week ends with matters on this side of the ocean in favorable shape for bull speculation in the stock market. Trade is expanding, the crops are safe, and the feeling in business circles is one of confidence. The bank clearings of the country increased 14 per cent this week. Foreign exchange rallied, it is true, to $4 88, and is steady to-day, but the tone is weaker. The disturbing influence comes from abroad. At the same time it is well to remember that London has no large speculative holdings of Americans to unload on this market as it had in 1890. Consequently, even if the end of the Kaffir craze is at hand, our part in the breakdown would be small and temporary. Moreover, it is rather premature to conclude that the breakdown of the great mining boom in London is at hand. There has been a certain amount of liquidation and realizing there, but it looks to some extent like a move of the professionals against the public, such as Wall street experiences several times a year. In spite of the opening rally the market seems to be a waiting one. It would certainly respond to further good news, but under the circumstances the bull leaders will not take hold, and the traders are nervous and cautious. The bank statement is a good one, and indicates a healthy outflow.

By private wire to John D. Armstrong & Co.: Local receipts of wheat were fully up to the expectations, 191 cars; the estimate for Monday was 265. The increasing movement here and elsewhere cost the market ½@¾c. Primary receipts were almost 300,000 bushels over last year. There were good-sized clearances for the week, 2,600,000 bushels. Cables were very little changed, and comparisons showed that Liverpool had dropped about 1c, while this market lost 3c. The trade, however, had news only of a bearish sort. Minneapolis and Duluth had 1,274 cars, against 863 last year. The predictions of larger receipts next week are more emphatic. It is expected that the visible will increase about the same as last year, a little over 2,000,000 bushels. New York advices were that the Russian offerings were increasing; that the export demand for a fortnight had been poor, and that resellers in London were offering a great deal cheaper than Americans were. The general expectation is that the movement next week will be large enough to make the situation look bearish.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Close Oc. 4
A., T. & S. F....	21⅝	21⅞	*21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	....	....	....	22¼	22½
do. pref.	....	....	....	71	....
Am. S. Ref. Co..	109⅛	109⅛	108⅛	108⅜	108⅞
do. pref.	....	....	....	101	101½
Am. Tobacco Co.	99	99¼	97½	97½	99
Balto. & Ohio	62½	62½	62½	62½	63
Canada Southern	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	54½
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	61	....
Chi. G. Tr. Rcts.	70¾	71¼	70¼	70¾	70¼
C., B. & Q.	86¾	86⅞	86⅛	86	86
C., H. V. & T.	23½	23½	23½	23¼	23
Consolidated Gas	145	145	144¼	144¼	144½
C., C., C. & St. L.	45	45¼	45	44⅞	44¾
Chesa. & Ohio	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19½
D., L. & W.	167¾	167¾	167¾	167½	169
Del. & Hudson	133	133	132¼	132	132¼
D. & C. F. Co.	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛
Erie	....	....	....	....	11⅞
Gen. Electric Co.	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	38½
Illinois Central	....	....	....	100½	100½
L. S. & M. S.	....	....	....	150	150½
L. E. & W.	....	....	....	24⅜	24⅜
do. pref.	....	....	....	78	78¼
Louis. & Nash	62⅞	62⅞	62⅜	62½	62⅝
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	101
Manhattan Con.	111	111	111	110	111½
Missouri Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37	37⅞
Nat. Lead Co.	....	....	....	34½	34⅛
do. pref.	....	....	....	92	92
N. Y. Central	102	102⅜	102	101¾	101½
N. Y. & N. E.	....	....	....	51	51
N. J. Central	113	113	113	112	113
Norf. & West	....	....	....	3¾	3¾
do. pref.	....	....	....	14½	14½
Northwest	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	104½
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	4⅞	5
do. pref.	18½	18½	18½	18¼	18½
N. American Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
Omaha	....	....	....	43¼	43½
Pacific Mail	30¾	31	30⅝	30⅜	31¼
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	172	172
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	19¼	19¼
do. pref.	....	....	....	58	58
Reading	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜
Rock Island	78¼	78⅛	77⅛	77½	77¾
Southern Ry.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
do. pref.	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	39
St. Paul	76	76⅛	76	76⅛	76⅛
do. pref.	127	127	127	127	127
Tenn. C. & I.	44¼	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜	43⅞
Texas & Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
Union Pacific	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
U. S. Rubber Co.	....	....	....	40⅜	41
do. pref.	....	....	....	94	94
U. S. Cordage Co.	9	9	8½	8⅝	8¾
do. pref.	16¾	17	16⅜	16	16⅞
U. S. Leather	....	....	....	15	15⅜
do. pref.	85	85	84¾	84⅜	85⅛
Wabash	....	....	....	9	9
do. pref.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	22¾
W. U. Tel.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92	92⅛
W. & L. E.	15½	16	15½	....	15½
do. pref.	....	....	....	48	48⅜
Wisconsin Cent.	....	....	....	6	6⅜

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old style):

U. S. 5s, reg.	116½	C. P. 1sts of '95..	*104
do. 5s, coup.	116½	D. & R. G. 7s.	118¾
do. 4s, reg.	112¼	do. 4s.	91½
do. 4s, coup.	112¼	Erie 2ds.	80
do. 2s, reg.	*97	G. H. & S. A. 6s.	*105
do. new 4s, reg.	123½	do. 7s.	104½
do. new 4s, coup	123½	H. & T. Cent. 5s.	113
Pacific 6s of '95..	*100	do. 6s.	108
Ala., Class A	111	M. K. T. 1st 4s..	88½
do. Class B	*109	do. second 4s.	66½
do. Class C	*99	Mut. Union 6s..	*113
do. Currency	*99	N. J. C. gen. 5s..	120
La. new con. 4s..	99¼	North. Pac. 1sts.	118
Missouri 6s.	*100	do. 2ds.	102
N. Carolina 6s..	*122	Northwest cons..	*140
do. 4s.	*102	do. S.F. deb.5s.	112¾
S. Car. non-fund.	†1¾	R. G. W. 1sts.	77⅞
Tenn new set 3s.	†90	St. Paul con. 7s..	*127
do. 4½s.	*105	do.C. & P.W.5s.	115¾
do. old 6s.	*60	St.L. & I.M.g.5s.	85¾
Va. Centuries.	63¼	St.L. & S.F.g.6s.	*110
do. deferred.	6½	Texas Pac. 1sts..	92¼
Atchison 4s.	81⅝	do. 2ds.	27¾
do. second A..	33¼	U. P. 1sts of '96..	107⅝
Can. So. 2ds.	107¼	West Shore 4s.	106½
L. & N. Un'd 4s.	*83⅛	Southern 5s.	96¾
O. R. & N. 1sts..	111¼		

*Bid. †Offered.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 105,500 shares, including:

Am. Sugar	9,600	Rock Island	2,500
Am. Tobacco	22,300	St. Paul	7,600
Atchison	8,000	Silver Ctfs	15,000
Chicago Gas	7,200	Tenn. C. & I.	5,600
Burlington	4,500	Texas & Pacific	2,700
D. & C. F. Co..	3,000	U. S. Cord. Ctfs.	5,500
Reading	5,800	W. & L. E.	2,900

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F.	21⅜	Mexican Central	12¼
Am. Sugar	108¾	Old Colony	177
do. pref.	101½	Ore Short Line..	10
Bay State Gas..	10¼	Rubber	40¾
Boston & Albany	198	San Diego	5
Boston & Maine	135	Union Pacific	13
C., B. & Q.	86⅛	West End	72
Edison El., Ill.	152½	do. pref.	91¾
Fitchburg	94	West. Electric	35
Gen. Elec. pref..	69	do. pref.	55
Illinois Steel	81		

Chicago Stocks.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
West Chicago St. Ry..	125	125	125	125
North Chicago St. Ry..	289¾	289¾	289¾	289¾
Lake Street El. R. R..	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅜
Alley "L."	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾
Diamond Match Co.	127½	127½	127½	127½

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Henry Sproul & Co.:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. Cent..	55⅝	55¾	Elec. Trac.	75	75¼
Leh. Valley..	41⅞	42¼	Peoples Tr..	68⅛	68¼
Leh. Nav.	48¾	49	United G.Im.	83	83¼
Met. Trac..	101¼	101¾	C. Tr., N. J.	28	30
Phila. Trac..	84⅞	85⅛	Storage	65½	66
Ind. Trac.	55½	....			

A WEEK'S EVENTS IN OIL.

Prospectors Are Running the Interior Counties of West Virginia.

Last week was productive of only a few events of any importance in the oil fields. Several good wells in the Deist pool show that there is still some hope of small extensions for that field, but on the other hand the numerous dusters show that the formation is so treacherous that drilling there will always possess all the features of a game of chance. In West Virginia, outside of the old fields, there have been a few wildcat wells of some importance, among them being the South Penn's Isaac Wright, north of the Hardmann, in Doddridge county. It is doing about 50 barrels a day, and makes a big block of territory, controlled by the Kanawha oil company, look promising.

Ritchie county is receiving considerable attention, especially in the vicinity of Cairo. James Storey and C. K. O'Hara, of Wheeling, both experienced operators, have been going over the section, where drilling is in progress, and returned home yesterday, having leased over 500 acres of the best locations south of Cairo. They, and other operators, are predicting that Cairo will bring forth the best field in the state, outside of Sistersville.

The Victor oil company has drilled in a well on the Wells farm, near Twiggs postoffice, Pleasants county, which has filled up with black oil to the depth of 1,000 feet.

The South Penn's well, on the Miller farm, northeast of the Dye-Brooks, made 358 barrels in 24 hours.

The William Johnston well, on the A. Smith farm, between the Reigel and Big Moses gassers, is due. It is a wildcat of the most pronounced type.

The production of the Kaylor pool, in Butler county, is 500 barrels a day.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening $1 23, highest $1 23, lowest $1 23, closing $1 23 bid; credit balances, $1 25.

Petroleum at Liverpool, 7½d.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Petroleum easier; closed at $1 23½ bid.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 5.—Oil market opened, highest, lowest and closed at $1 23; shipments, 70,343 barrels; runs, 89,110 barrels.

Real Estate.

M. F. Hipple & Co. sold for William Kennedy to Mrs. H. H. Morrow, for $5,500, a new 8-room brick dwelling, with lot 25x170, situate on the north side of Ben Venue avenue, Twentieth ward.

Black & Gloninger sold a tract of ground in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, containing about one acre, bounded by Atlantic, Pacific, Benton and Goe avenues, with frame dwelling thereon, for $7,500, to A. H. Gerwig, of Allegheny.

Samuel W. Black & Co. have sold the property, northwest corner Fifth avenue and Emerson street, 70x220 feet, running to Arabella street, for a price approximating $14,000. The ground is now being filled to the grade with Fifth avenue, before commencing the erection of three fine residences on the Fifth avenue frontage, with 8 or 10 first-class houses on Arabella street, facing the residence property of Mayor McKenna.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries, 9@22c; dairies, 9½@18c. Eggs firm at 15½@16½c. Cheese, 7½@8¼c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Butter firm; fancy creamery, 23@24c; good ladle, 12@13c. Eggs very firm; fresh, 17c; cold storage, 16. Cheese active, firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Butter firm; fancy western creamery, 23c; do. Pennsylvania prints, 25c; do. do. jobbing at 26@25c. Eggs firm; fresh nearby, 16c; do. western, 17½@18c. Cheese firm. Tallow steady and in fair demand.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Eggs steady at 13c. Butter steady. Cheese firm.

LOCAL STOCKS AND FINANCES.

SPECULATION GENERALLY QUIET, BUT TRADING SHOWS SOME IMPROVEMENT.

PHILLIE WAS IRREGULAR.

Tractions Have Changed but Little During the Week.

MARKET WAS INDIFFERENT.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

The local stock market still continues to move on in the usual narrow rut. There is a fair demand for some of the favorites, but trading is narrow and of an indifferent character. That some improvement, however, has taken place, is shown by the larger volume of trading during September than in the preceding month. The volume of business for September shows a gain of over 8,000 shares, as compared with August. As against the business of September, 1895, the month just closed shows a gain of more than 27,000 shares. In spite of this good showing there is still room for improvement, which will doubtless occur when the street railways are consolidated, and a new trading basis is established for them. Phillie showed a tendency to irregularity during the week, but did not make any wide change in price, as compared with the closing a week ago. The last two days of the week there was quite a demand for, and movement in Phillie, and the stock advanced materially from the recent low point. Part of the demand was of a covering nature, and part of a speculative character, but the combination had the effect of establishing the stock on a higher plane. The other national gas shares were indifferent, and moved within narrow limits. The strong and steady stock in the tractions was Central traction, which was firm at 26½ bid. Duquesne traction was firm the greater part of the week, but turned weak on Friday, recovering the fractional decline. Manchester traction was steady and Pleasant Valley indifferent and unchanged. There was the usual demand for bonds, but only a small amount of business was done in this part of the list. The mortgages were steady and unchanged throughout the week.

The changes in the values of the most active securities as compared with last Saturday are as follows:: Philadelphia company, advance ¼; Wheeling gas, decline, ¼; Citizens traction, advance ¼; Pleasant Valley, advance ⅛; Duquesne traction, decline ¼; Birmingham traction, decline ¼; Pittsburg Junction, advance 1; P., V. & C. railroad, advance 1; U. S. glass common, advance ½; Birmingham traction 5s, advance ½.

The sales on exchange this week were 4,156 shares stock and $9,000 bonds, against 2,197 shares stock and $13,000 bonds in the corresponding week last year. The business was distributed as follows:

510 shares Birmingham traction, 15½@15⅞.
250 shares Duquesne traction, 34⅞@35.
50 shares Manchester traction, 39¼.
150 shares Central traction, 26½.
5 shares Pleasant Valley railway, 20¼.
2,415 shares Philadelphia gas, 15@15½.
15 shares Air Brake, 147.
365 shares U. S. glass, 16½@16¾.
16 shares Mansfield coal, 35.
200 shares Monongahela water, 30.
50 shares Union trust, 120.
120 shares Electric second preferred, 35¾.
10 shares Suspension bridge, 42.
$5,000 Pittsburg Junction railway, second mortgage 5s, 104½.
$1,000 Manchester traction 5s, 104½.
$2,000 Duquesne traction 5s, 105¼.
$1,000 Birmingham traction 5s, 98.

The steady decline in foreign exchange during the past two weeks, bringing it down to a point at which it was unprofitable to export gold, is one of the gratifying features in the financial situation. Cotton and grain bills are appearing more freely on the market, and as long as these continue exchange rates will remain so low that the disturbing element of gold shipments will not act in the way of a brake on trade. Since the demand for gold from Germany has ceased, continued gold shipments for the present are regarded as improbable. In the meantime the flow of currency to the interior continues to the west and south to such an extent that the New York bank reserves have declined more than $15,000,000, and will likely be still further reduced before the movement is ended. This should result in a rise in loan rates, and induce importations of the yellow metal. The promise of an immediate favorable future is considered good and no drain of any extent is expected on the government gold reserve soon. Added to this are the good grain crops, the improvement in railroad earnings and the better iron business, all of which may be regarded as inducing an undertone of strength in commercial and financial circles.

The gold situation has entered upon a more assuring phase. Produce bills are gradually increasing in volume. Europe is coming around to accept the rise in cotton and wheat, and both articles are consequently contributing a larger supply of exchange; and some $7,000,000 bankers' bills have to be drawn against the negotiation of that amount of stock of the Anaconda mine. Owing to these facts, the rates of exchange have fallen below the specie-shipping point, and the general conclusion in Wall street is that not only shall we export no more gold this year, but may quite probably import it. That contingency must largely depend upon the course of our securities in the foreign market. The cessation of gold exports will affect London favorably toward Americans, and that fact would support any upward tendency in prices on the home market. At present the mining craze at London and Paris must involve some neglect of our investments; but the inflation has reached such a high tension that the time cannot be distant when prudent operators will begin to realize upon the inflammable stuff upon which they are venturing such high stakes.

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburg clearing house for the week ending October 5, shows the following:

Date.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$2,084,019 15	$385,134 11
Tuesday	2,709,495 24	369,758 38
Wednesday	2,696,589 23	379,288 52
Thursday	2,514,956 75	391,192 96
Friday	3,011,335 10	576,488 29
Saturday	2,804,699 23	410,145 98
Total for week..	$15,821,094 70	$2,512,008 24

Compared with the corresponding week last year the exchanges are as follows:

October 5, 1895	$15,821,094 70
October 6, 1894	13,948,692 56
Total to date:	
1895	$553,008,256 06
1894	494,942,971 90

Some large changes occur in the New York bank statement this week. The reserve shows a falling off of over $5,500,000, and legal tenders and eposits show a shrinkage of $7,344,300 and $9,037,000, respectively. Loans decreased over $1,000,000. The only favorable feature is the decline in the reserve, which should tend to advance the loaning rate. The detailed statement is as follows:

Rserves, decrease	$5,824,650
Loans, decrease	1,174,000
Specie, decrease	739,600
Legal tenders, decrease	7,344,300
Deposits, decrease	9,037,000
Circulation, increase	151,600
Amount of reserve above legal requirements	16,476,525

The good results which arose from smashing Lotz's hat yesterday were continued this morning on the local exchange, and were shown in some very active trading in Phillie. The stock opened at 15¼ bid, and as soon as ⅛ more was added 350 shares were unloaded on the trader at 15⅜. The demand was not satisfied, and the bidding price advanced to 15½, at which figures 590 shares more changed hands. The closing bid to-day shows a gain of ¼, as against the final bid yesterday, and the asking price also shows a slight gain. Wheeling gas was steady, but no other members of the natural gas group were mentioned. In the traction group Central traction was steady at 26½ bid, and Citizens traction was firm, closing at 57 bid, a fractional advance. There was a little inquiry for Pleasant Valley, and Birmingham traction was weak, closing at a loss of ¼, as compared with the closing yesterday. No changes of importance occurred in the general list, and the only way in which to-day's market differed from the ordinary Saturday business was that the usual Saturday "chestnuts" were not posted. The following sales were made: 300 shares Philadelphia company at 15⅜; 50 shares do. at 15⅜; 250 shares do. at 15½; 20 shares do. at 15½; 20 shares do. at 15½; 50 shares do. at 15½; 250 shares do. at 15½.

A block of 100 shares of Pittsburg plate glass stock was offered at 70.

The bid on quotable lots of Union switch and signal was 14, and on 40 shares 14¼.

A small lot of Pittsburg clay pot company stock was wanted at 90 this morning, but none was offered. It is said the company will declare a dividend next January, and each stockholder will receive three shares of new for one of old stock.

On the regular call this morning 34¾ was bid for 100-share lots of Duquesne traction and after the close of the call 34⅞ was bid for that number.

There are offers evry day to trade in Wheeling gas, but the demand for it is limited. It was offered at 18, and 17½ was bid for lots of 50 shares.

The fact that the Carnegies have discovered that Tennessee iron can be easily converted into steel, is being used on the New York stock market to bull the stock of the Tennessee coal and iron company. The Carnegie company has recently purchased 70,000 tons of this iron.

According to the recent statement made to the comptroller of the currency by the three national banks of Washington, Pa., they have loans and discounts aggregating $1,291,775, a surplus fund of $240,000 and individual deposits of $1,348,044.

A block of $10,000 Hand street bridge 6 per cent bonds was offered at 104 and accrued interest.

A year ago this week these prices were current on the local exchange: Philadelphia gas, 19½; Chartiers gas, 9½; Birmingham traction, 14@16; Citizens traction, 59; Central traction, 19½; Duquesne traction, 28; Manchester traction, 38; Pleasant Valley, 20; U. S. glass, 20; Switch and Signal, 13@13½; Monongahela water, 30½; Air brake, 121; Electric second preferred, 35@35½; Birmingham traction bonds, 94; Duquesne, 102; Manchester, 103½; Citizens, 106½; Central, 103.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $184,484,481; gold reserve, $93,006,886.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fidel. Title	140	....	P.,V.& C.R.	43	....
Pitts. Trust	160	....	Hand St. B.	....	39
Mer. T. Co..	120	....	Mon. Water	29¾	30
Union Tr.	120	....	U. S. & S.	14	....
Al'y II. Gas	49½	50⅛	S. U. Cable	....	*100¼
Phila. Co.	15½	15⅝	U.S.G. com.	16½	16⅝
Wheel. Gas.	17½	18	BONDS.		
Cent. Trac..	26½	....	Bir. Tr. 5s..	98	98½
Cit. Trac.	57	....	Man. Tr. 5s.	105	105½
P. V. Trac..	20½	21¼	M..E.& S.5s.	104½	105¾
Bir. Trac.	15½	15⅝	Hand St. B..	104	
Duq. Trac..	34¾	35	Pitts. Junc.		
Pitts. Junc..	30	....	1st m. 6s..	122	....

*Ex-dividend.

MONETARY.

The local money market continues steady, with time and call loans quoted at 6 per cent. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,804,699 23
Yesterday's balances	410,145 98
Daily average exchanges	2,636,849 12
Daily average last week	2,540,266 74

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Clearings, $13,439,000. Money is in good demand. At the commercial banks sales are firm at 5 per cent for call loans and 6@7 per cent for commercial paper. At the trust company's sharp call money is quoted at 4½@5 per cent. New York exchange, 50c discount. Bankers' (London) sterling, $4 87½ and $4 86½.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Bank clearings, $14,128,774; balances, $2,032,751.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Clearings, $3,479,718; balances, $274,692. Money, 5@7 per cent. New York exchange, 25c discount bid.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Money 4@6 per cent. New York exchange, 40@60c discount. Clearings, $2,198,950; for week, $13,740,500; same week last year, $12,677,700.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Clearings to-day, $1,764,448.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Bank clearings, $2,353,883; balances, $352,316.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Bank clearings, $112,472,917; balances, $6,328,957.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Bank clearings, $18,801,654; balances, $2,254,429.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Santos—Good average, 14c; receipts, 23,000 bags; stock, 284,000 bags. Hamburg—Quiet at ¼f decline; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre—Opened quiet, ½f decline; at 12 m., closed ¼@½f decline; total sales, 14,000 bags. Rio—Firm; No. 7 Rio, 14c; exchange, 10 5-16d; receipts, 7,000 bags. Cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 195,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York, 10,412; New York stock to-day, 66,169 bags; United States stock, 337,442 bags; afloat for the United States, 264,000 bags. Total visble for the United States, 601,422 bags, against 462,218 bags last year. Coffee options opened dull at 5@10 points decline; on narrow market, to 5 points higher to 5 points lower; October, 15.25c; December, 14.49@15.50c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 16⅛c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 18¼@19c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3¼c; centrifugal, 3⅞@3¾c; refined steady; standard A, 4 7-16@4⅝c; confectioners' A, 4 7-16@4⅝c; cut loaf, 5 3-16@5⅜c; granulated, 4 9-16c.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Closing stocks at 2 p. m.: Consols for money, 107⅝; do. for account, 107 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 62¼; Erie, 12¼; Erie seconds, 81½; Illinois Central, 103¾; Mexican ordinary, 22; St. Paul common, 78; New York Central, 105¼; Pennsylvania, 57½; Reading, 104¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 72¼. Bar silver, 30⅝d per ounce. Money, ¼ per cent. Rate of discount on the open market for short bills, 9-16 per cent; do. for three months' bills, ½@9-16 per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £16,000.

Gold is quoted at Burenos Ayres today at 223, Madrid at 16, Lisbon at 24¾, St. Petersburg at 50, Athens 77, Rome 104.75 and at Vienna at 103.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Exchange on London, eigth days' sight, 20m 42½ pfgs.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 35c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Pig iron firm; southern, $12 00@14 00; northern, $12 00@14 50. Copper firm; brokers, $15 00. Lead firm; brokers, $3 15. Tin quiet; plates, market firm.

Cash Whisky Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Whisky quiet at $1 22.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Whisky steady; sales, 522 barrels, at $1 22.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 45½@1 52. Turpentine steady; 28@28½c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—Turpentine spirits 20s 6d. Rosin, common, 4s.

LOCAL TRADE HAS NOT BULGED.

RETAILERS IN A FAIRLY GOOD BUYING MOOD, BUT STILL CONSERVATIVE.

SUGAR CONTINUES STRONG.

Hardware Steady, but Business Not Quite So Active.

GRAIN MARKET IS INDIFFERENT.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Trade in local mercantile circles has not bulged to any noticeable extent over the recent volume, but there is a very good and wholesome movement along certain lines. Retailers are in a fairly good buying mood, but they have not yet forgotten the hardships of the recent panicky times, and are still disinclined to broaden the scope of their business while the situation remains as it is at present. Traveling men report increased inquiries in some departments, but they do not send in to the houses they represent orders as large as the firms are in shape to fill promptly. The grocery trade is steady, but the business houses can keep abreast of their orders. Sugar is strong and continues making occasional fractional advances. Coffee is steady and teas quiet and unchanged. Canned goods are in moderate demand, rice is moving fairly well, and there is a quiet demand for molasses and syrup. The dry goods market is reported as satisfactory, there being a fair to good movement in seasonable goods and in lines for future delivery. The hardware trade has not changed much, but there is a fair run of business. There is a pretty good demand for tools, which is regarded as a favorable sign. Many of the orders received by jobbers are of a miscellaneous kind, showing that the retail trade is holding its own. The grain market has been indifferent all week, strong and weak spots being disclosed occasionally, but on the whole there has been but slight changes as against last week. Country produce has been steady, but the prices of many lines of vegetables continue low, and dealers say the margin of profits is small. Peaches still hold a commanding lead in the market and hold well up in prices.

Country Produce.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 35@1 50 per bushel; lima, fancy, bags, 5¾@6c per lb; red kidney, $1 85@2 10 per bushel.

BERRIES—Cranberries, $2 75@3 00 per box; grapes, 17@18c per 9-lb basket; 4-lb baskets, 8@10c.

BUTTER—Creameries, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 22@23c; gathered cream creameries, 19@20c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 14@15c; low grades, 6@8c.

CHEESE—New York, 8¾@9¼c; Ohio, new, 8@8½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 11@11½c; imported Swiss, 23@24c; limburger, 10c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sweet apple, $2 50@3 50; crab apple, $6 00@7 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 15½@16½c; ½c additional for candled stock; southern fresh, 15c.

GREEN APPLES—Fancy, $1 25@1 50 per barrel; choice, $1 00@1 25 per barrel; common, 75c@$1 00 per barrel.

HONEY—White clover, 16@18c.

MELONS—Canteloupes, 50c@$1 00 per crate; gems, baskets, 40@50c; per barrel, $2 50@3 00; watermelons, $12 00@20 00 per 100.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 10@12c; hickory nuts, 50c@$1 00 per bushel; walnuts, 30@35c per bushel.

ONIONS—Prime yellow, per bushel, 35@45c; per barrel, $1 20@1 45; red, 75c@$1 00 per barrel; Spanish, per crate, 90c@$1 00.

PEACHES—Maryland, boxes, fancy, $1 75@2 00; do. common to choice, $1 00@1 50; crates, $1 50@2 00; 6-basket carriers, $1 50@2 00; one-half bushel basket, 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—Bartlet, $3 00@3 50 per barrel; Duchess, $3 50@4 00; fancy Sickel, $2 50@3 00 per barrel; ordinary, $1 50@2 00.

PEAS—Green, bags, 98c@$1 05; split, $4 85 per barrel; Scotch, bags, 85@90c.

POTATOES—Sales on track, choice stock per bushel, 30@35c; per barrel, $1 00@1 25; southern sweets, $2 00@2 25 per barrel; Jersey, $2 75@3 00; medium Jersey sweets, $1 25@1 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, choice heavy, 55@65c per pair; ordinary lots, 50@55c; light, 30@40c per pair; live ducks, 40@50c per pair; dressed ducks, 13@14c; dressed chickens, 12½@14c; dressed turkeys, 12@14c.

SALT—No. 1, 80c ber barrel; No. 1 extra, 90c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Messina oranges, $3 50@4 00 per box; lemons, $9 00@9 50 per box; cocoanuts, $2 75@3 00 per 100; bananas, $1 00@1 50 per bunch; pineapples, $8 00@16 00 per 100.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per barrel, 75c@$1 00; celery, fancy, 25@35c per dozen bunches; egg plant, per dozen, 25@75c; cauliflower, per dozen, 50@75c; lima beans, per quart, 8@10c; tomatoes, per bushel, 30@50c; peppers, 30@35c per one-half bushel; beets, 40@50c per bushel.

VINEGAR—Domestic wine, barrels, 15c; apple juice, barrels, 12@13c; commercial, barrels, 6¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, new, 70@80c per gallon; dried corn, 5½@6c per lb; country lard, 7½@8c; hominy, $2 65@2 70 per barrel; pickles, barrels, $4 50; feathers, choice geese, 30@40c per lb; do. mixed, 20@25c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 27@28c; peanuts, per bushel, fancy, $1 30; choice, $1 10; 100 packages, in case, $3 80; country tallow, 3¾@4½c.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5.13c; powdered, 5.13c; standard granulated, 4.70c; granulated, in bags, 4.70c; confectioners' A, 4.70; soft white, 4.57@4.62c; yellow, 4.20@4.45.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packakes, 21.77@21.97c; fancy packages, 23.77@25.77c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 34¼@35c; Java, 34½@35c; Maracaibo, 27@28c; fancy Caracas, 29c; golden Rio, 27c; Rio, 20@21½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Fancy Mocha, 31c; Java, 30¾@31c; Rio, 19½@20c; Maracaibo, 24c; Fancy Caracas, 26c; Mexican, 21½@22½c; fancy pea berry, 24c.

OILS—Carbon, 110 degrees, 7½c; Ohio, legal test, 8½c; prime white, 150 degrees, 8½c; water white, 9¾c; carnadine, 12c; Elaine, 14½c; miners', 25@37c.

RICE—Fancy head, 6@6¼c; choice head, 5½@6c; choice Java, 4@4½c; crystal, 3⅞c; fancy Japan, 4½@5c.

SYRUP—Fancy sugar, 25@28c; corn, 17@19c; black strap, 13c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy, 29@32c; strictly choice, 26@28c; choice, 23@25c; prime, 21@22c.

FRUIT—Ondara fancy raisins, boxes, 7c; California sultana, seedless, boxes, 5¼@5½c; Valencia, choice, boxes, 6c; Muscatels, 3¼@4c; imported, golden, sultana, 23-lb boxes, 7½c; currants, 6@6½c per lb; California prunes, in boxes, 5¼@9½c; citron, 9½@10c; lemon peel, 9½@10c; orange peel, 9@9½c; raspberries, in boxes, 19½@20c; pitted cherries, new, 12c; apples, 7@7½c; peaches, 7½@9c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 50@1 60; extra peaches, $1 75@1 85; seconds, $1 15@1 25; pie peaches, 85@90c; corn, 65c@$1 10; beans, 65c@$1 75; cherries, $1 80@2 20; mushrooms, $2 00@2 65; pears, $1 55@1 65; peas, marrowfat, 90@95c; early June, 95c@$1 45; French, $1 35@2 10 per dozen; pineapples, $1 30@1 75; plums, 2½-lb, $1 45; pumpkins, 3-lb, 85c; strawberries, 2-lb, 75c; raspberries, 2-lb, 90c; succotash, 2-lb, $1 15; tomatoes, 70@85c; mackerel, $1 15@1 90; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 20@1 75; domestic do., per dozen, 40@75c; salmon, $1 50@1 90 per dozen; chipped beef, $1 40@2 20; corned beef, 14-lb, $15 00; 2-lb, $1 85@1 90; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 85@1 90.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2 large, barrels, $19 50; halves, $10 00; quarters, $5 25; kits, $1 20@1 65; No. 2 mess mackerel, halves, $11 00; quarters, $5 75; Holland herring, white hoop, per keg, 65c; codfish, shredded, 90c per dozen.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Quotations are for carload lots; jobbers charge a small advance for smaller quantities.)

FLOUR—Spring patents, $3 55@3 75; do. straight, $3 35@3 60; winter patents, $3 40@3 65; straight winter, $3 35@3 55; clear winter, $3 15@3 35; spring bakers, $2 85@3 05; rye flour, $2 86@3 00; low grades, $2 00@2 40.

RYE—47@48c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 37@38c; high mixed shelled, 36½@37c; No. 2 yellow ear corn, 40½@41c; high mixed ear, 39@40c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 25½@26c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c; extra No. 3 white, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, 22½@23c.

WHEAT—No. 1 red winter, 69@70c; No. 2 do., 68@69c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy hay, $16 00@16 25; No. 2, $15 00@15 50; No. 1 clover hay, $12 50@13 00; No. 1 mixed clover and timothy hay, $13 75@14 25; No. 1 prairie hay, $11 00@11 25; packing hay, $7 50@8 00; loose from country wagons, $16 00@17 00.

STRAW—Oat, $5 50@6 00; wheat, $5 75@6 25; rye, $6 50@7 50.

SEEDS (jobbers' prices)—Timothy, choice 45-lb, $2 10@2 25 per bushel; clover, choice, 60-lb, $5 65@5 90; mammoth clover, $5 75@6 00; crimson clover, $3 25@4 00; blue grass, $1 00@1 25.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat, in bulk, $13 25@14 00 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $17 50@18 00; No. 2 do., $15 00@15 50; brown middlings, $14 75@15 00.

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—14 cars hay, 4 cars straw, 8 cars oats, 1 car feed; P., C., C. & St. L.—4 cars corn, 2 cars feed, 1 car oats. Total for week, 264 cars.

Provisions.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340-lb, 7¼c; half barrels, 120-lb, 7½c; tubs, 60-lb, 7⅝c; buckets, 20-lb, 7⅝c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 7½c; 5-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 8c; 5-lb tin cans, 12 in a case, 8⅛c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 8¼c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 7¼c. Western compound—Tierces, 360-lb, 4⅞c; half-barrels, 5⅛c; tubs, 5¼c; buckets, 5½c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 5¼c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 5⅝c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 5¾c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 5⅞c.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 9⅞c; do. medium, 10c; do. small, 10¼c; trimmed hams, 10½c; boneless boiled hams, 15c; breakfast bacon, 9¼@9½c; extra family bacon, 11½c; shoulders, sugar-cured, 7¾c; dried beef, in sets, 10½c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 13c; dried beef, flats, 9½c; extra dry dried beef, 1c higher than above prices; California hams, 8c; bacon shoulders, 7¾c; clear sides, 7½c; clear bellies, 7¾c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $11 50; family pork, $12 50.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear sides, 6¾c; clear bellies, 7c.

Leather and Hides.

The leather market is active and considerable quantities have been moved during the week at quotations. The market is fair and unchanged. Their is a very good demand for hides, and the market is active. Dealers are no longer holding for an advance, but dispose of everything at prices here given:

Leather.	No. 1	B.	No. 2.
Harness, 20 to 23 lb	38c	35c	34c
Harness, 17 to 20 lb	38c	35c	34c
Harness, 14 to 17 lb	36c	34c	32c
Traces, 25 to 30 lb	46c	44c	...
Black stag line	36c	34c	...
Oak sole	30c	29c	29c
Hemlock sole	25c	22c	...

Hides—	
No. 1 green salted steers, 60 lb and over	8½c
No. 1 green salted cows, all weights..	7½c
No. 1 green salted hides, 40 to 60 lb...	7½c
No. 1 green salted hides, 20 to 40 lb...	7½c
No. 1 green salted bulls	5 c
No. 1 green salted calfskins	9 c
No. 1 green salted veal kip	6 c
No. 1 green salted runner kip	6 c
No. 1 green steers, 60 lb and over	7½c
No. 1 green cows, all weights	6 c
No. 1 green hides, 40 to 60 lb	6 c
No. 1 green hides, 25 to 40 lb	6 c
No. 1 green bulls	5 c
No. 1 green calfskin	8 c
No. 1 green veal kips	5 c
No. 1 runner kips	4 c

Reduction for No. 2 stock, 1½c per lb on hides and 1c on calf.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Products Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Flour—Receipts, 18,700 barrels; exports, 8,700 barrels. Market quiet and buyers holding off. Spring wheat steady, as the mills are sold ahead; winter patents, $3 40@3 70; Minnesota patents, $3 50@3 75; do. bakers', $2 80@3 10; rye flour firm; superfine, $2 65@2 80. Buckwheat flour steady at $1 65@1 75; buckwheat dull; silver, 45@48c; Japanese, 50@54c. Rye dull; No. 2 western, 45@48c. Barley nominal; western, 46@50c. Barley malt dull; western, 55@60c. Wheat—Receipts, 13,300 bushels; exports, 72,800 bushels; spot quiet; No. 2 red, 65⅜c asked; No. 1 hard, 67½@67⅝c. Options advanced early on steady cables, covering by local shorts and foreign buying, but lost it all toward noon, when the shorts dropped out and market closed unchanged. The market was narrow all the morning; October closed at 64⅝c, December 65 15-16@66 11-16c, closed at 66⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 70,800 bushels; exports, 126,900 bushels; spot steady; No. 2, 37c. Options opened steady with wheat, but later gave way under offerings by pit traders and closed ⅛@¼c lower; October, 36¾@36⅞c, closed 36⅞c; December, 35⅝@35¾c, closed 35⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 118,800 bushels; exports, 700 bushels. Spot easy; No. 2, 23c. Options dull and featureless, closing unchanged; October, closed 23c; December, 23½@23⅝c, closed 23½c. Hay firm; shipping, 65@70c; good to choice, 80@90c. Hops weak; state, common to choice, 1894, crop, 3@7c; 1895 crop, 7@10c; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 3½@7c. Hides steady; California, 18@18½c; Galveston, 16@17½c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 21c; Texas, dry, 12@15c. Leather dull; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 24c. Wool steady; domestic, 16@24c; pulled, 19@22c. Beef quiet; family, 10@12c; beef hams, 15@16c. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 6¾@7½c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Lard quiet and easy; western closed at $6 20; refined steady. Pork steady; new mess, $10 00@10 25; family, $12 00@12 50; short clear, $11 50@13 50. Tallow dull; city, 4⅜c asked; country, 4½c asked. Rice steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3⅞@6¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 29@32c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—Bacon quiet; demand poor; Cumberland, 28 to 30 lbs., 41s 6d; short ribs, 26 lbs., 34s 6d; long clear, 38 to 45 lbs., 34s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs., 33s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs., 24s; short clear mid-heavy, 55 lbs., 30s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 38s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs., 32s; hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 44s. Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine western, 58s 9d; do. medium, 51s 3d; lard dull; prime western, 30s; refined in pails, 32s. Cheese quiet; demand poor; finest American white (new), 37s; finest American colored (new), 37s 6d. Butter, finest United States, 70s, good, 55s. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3⅝d; hindquarter, 6¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops, at London (Pacific coast), £1 15s.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and easy; spot and month, 65@65¼c; December, 66⅜@66½c; steamer No. 2 red, 62@62⅛c; southern wheat by sample, 66@67c; on grade, 63@66c. Corn easy; spot, 38@38¼c; month, 37¼@37½c; year, 33¾@34c; southern white corn, 39@40c; yellow, 41@42c. Oats steady, with good inquiry; No. 2 white western, 27½@21¾c; mixed, 24½@21¾c; rye steady; No. 2, 45@46c for nearby; 48c for western. Hay firm and in active demand; choice timothy, $15 00@15 50.

TOLEDO, Oct. 5.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 cash October, 65¼c; December, 66⅝c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 33c; No. 3 mixed, 32c; No. 3 yellow, 33c. Oats dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 2 white, 23c. Rye quiet; No. 2 cash, 44c. Cloverseed, active and lower; prime cash, October, $4 12½.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—Wheat lower; December, 54⅜@54⅞c; May, 59c; on track—No. 1 hard, 56¼c; No. 1 northern, 55¼c; No. 2 northern, 53¼c. Flour firm; steady; first patents, $3 20@3 60; first clears, $2 50@2 65; second clears, $2 30@3 25; bakers', $2 50@2 55.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—Wheat steadier; No. 2 spring, 57½; No. 1 northern, 59⅛c; December, 58⅞@59c. Corn inactive; No. 3, 32c. Oats—No 2 white, 20½c; No. 3 do., 19@20c. Barley very dull; No. 2, 42½c; sample, 24½@33c. Rye steady; No. 1, 41½c.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 5.—Flour steady. Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, 68½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 32½c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye quiet; No. 2 mixed, 46c. Lard steady at $5 70. Bulk meats steady at $5 75. Bacon firm at $7 00.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—Wheat lower; No. 1 white and No. 2 red, 63¾c; No. 3 red, 60⅝c; December, 65⅛c. Corn—No. 2, 33c.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Wheat Weak on Selling and Closed at a Decline—Corn and Oats Lower, and Provisions Stagnaat.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Wheat was weak and weary to-day and the other markets followed suit. Compared with Friday's closing prices declines for the day amount to ½c in wheat, ⅜c in October and ¼@⅜c in May, corn ¼c in October, and ⅛c in May oats. The prices of provisions changed but slightly.

Wheat ruled rather dull to-day but showed some strength during the first hour and sold up ½c above the close last night, then turned weak and fell off 1¼c, and at the close was about ⅝c below the closing figure yesterday. The opening public cables were firm and there was some disposition among shorts to cover. Frank Dunn was the leading buyer at the start and had a considerable following, December selling from 60⅛ to 60⅝c. But the demand was soon satisfied and the buying came to a halt when prices began to waver. Some of the early buyers began to unload. There was free short selling, and as the market got little support there was a steady drop of 1¼c from the top figures, December going to 59⅛c. Northwestern receipts were again large, the exports were fully 500,000 bushels smaller than the week previous, and an increase of over 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply is predicted. Armour was said to be a heavy seller of wheat against his enormous purchases in the northwest, and the scalping element was quite bearish. The weakness in the Kaffir stocks in Europe continues and had a depressing influence. Pardridge was a free seller early in the session, but was thought to have covered it on subsequent breaks. The estimate of 25 cars for Monday and probable liberal run all next week, was the weak feature during the latter part of the session. December opened at 60⅛c, sold to 60⅝c, then broke to 59½c and closed that bid.

The course of the fluctuations in corn merely reflected in a weak way the changes in the wheat market. Prices at the close showed, compared with the final quotations of the day before, a decline of ⅜c per bushel in October, ¼@⅜c in December, and ¼@⅜c in May, the resting prices being: October 30c, December 27⅝@27¾c, May 29⅛c.

Notwithstanding good buying, the oats market was easier in feeling, and showed a decline of from ¼@⅜c to ⅜c on October and December, while May fell off ¼c. The greater weakness in the nearby deliveries was in consequence of the large receipts and heavy estimate. May ranged from 20⅝ to 20⅜c and ended at the low price.

There was the closest approach to complete stagnation in the speculative branch of the provision business that could be made without reaching a complete stoppage. Prices were nominally a trifle higher than closing prices on the day before, owing to the steady live hog market.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents, $3 00@3 50; winter straights, $2 85@3 25; spring patents, $3 15@3 50; spring straights, $2 65@3 00; bakers', $1 90@2 30; No. 2 spring wheat, 58⅜@60¼c; No. 3 spring wheat, 58½@59½c; No. 2 red, 59⅜@61½c; No. 2 corn, 30½@30¾c; No. 3 yellow, 30½@30¾c; No. 2 oats, 17¾@18c; No. 2 white, 20¼@21½c; No. 3 white, 18½@20½c; No. 2 rye, 41c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 25@36c; No. 4, 22@28c; No. 1 flaxseed, 96c; prime timothy seed, $3 45; mess pork, per bbl., $8 37½@8 50; lard, per 100 lbs., $5 82½@5 85; short ribs sides (loose), $5 20@5 35; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 5¾@5⅞c; short clear sides (boxed), 5¾@6c; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1 22.

Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; wheat, 111,000 bu.; corn, 291,000 bu.; oats, 547,000 bu.; rye, 3,000 bu.; barley, 68,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; wheat, 11,000 bu.; corn, 242,000 bu.; oats, 388,000 bu.; rye, 1,000 bu.; barley, 263,000 bu.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, brokers in grain, oil and stocks, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles and Months.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Wheat—				
October	....	....	....	58⅜
December	60⅛	60⅝	59½	59½
May	64⅛	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Corn—				
October	30¾	30½	29⅞	30
November	29¾	29⅞	29¼	29¼
December	28	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝
May	29¼	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
Oats—				
October	18	18	17¾	17¾
December	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
May	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
Pork—				
October	$8 40	$8 40	$8 35	$8 35
December	....	....	....	8 40
January	9 50	9 55	9 50	9 52
May	9 77	9 77	9 77	9 77
Lard—				
October	....	....	....	5 82
January	5 82	5 85	5 82	5 82
May	5 97	5 97	5 97	5 97
Short Ribs—				
October	5 20	5 30	5 20	5 30
November	....	....	....	4 90
January	4 85	4 87	4 85	4 87

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 191 cars; corn, 573 cars; oats, 497 cars; hogs, 17,000 head.

Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 265 cars; corn, 750 cars; oats, 550 cars; hogs, 30,000 head; next week, 151,000 head.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Steady, Hogs Lower, and Sheep and Lambs Heavy.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck furnish the following quotations:

CATTLE.

Receipts light; market steady.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$5 00@5 25
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 50@4 85
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 30@4 50
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 90@4 15
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 40@3 80
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 10@3 40
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 40@3 00

HOGS.

Receipts, 8 double-deck loads; market 5@10c per cwt. lower.

Prime medium weights	$4 50@4 55
Prime light	4 45@4 50
Heavy hogs	4 10@4 40
Common Yorkers and grassers	4 25@4 35
Light pigs	4 00@4 25
Roughs and stags	3 00@3 75

SHEEP.

Receipts light; market slow at quotations.

Export wethers	$3 50@4 00
Prime, 95 to 100 lb wethers	2 90@3 15
Good, 85 to 90 lb wethers	2 60@2 80
Fair, 70 to 80 lb mixed ewes and wethers	1 75@2 35
Common, 65 to 70 lb	1 00@1 50
Culls	50@ 75
Spring lambs	2 00@4 60
Veal calves	4 50@7 00
Heavy calves	2 00@3 00

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—In cattle the week closed strong for good fat native beeves, the greater part of last week's decline having been recovered. Medium grades of natives have had liberal offerings of range cattle to compete with, and consequently the advance in such stock was not very marked, but all really desirable cattle have sold to better advantage. Steers sold today at $3 50@5 50; cows and bulls, $1 25@3 50; Texans, $1 80@3 55; westerns, $2 00@4 10.

About 22,000 hogs were offered to-day, including 5,000 left over last night. The demand was again brisk, and the offerings were mostly disposed of early in the day at rather stronger prices than those of yesterday, the bulk of the sales being at $3 95@4 10 for packers, and at $4 15@4 25 for shippers. Heavy hogs sold at $3 70@4 30, mixed lots at $3 85@4 25, and light receipts at $3 80@4 35. The best heavy closed 10c lower than a week ago.

Sheep receipts are still beating all records. Sales were readily made to-day at full prices, inferior to extra native sheep being salable at $1 50@4 00 with export grades 25c higher than a week ago. Western sheep were wanted at $2 25@3 30, and a prime heavy lot of Utah sheep sold yesterday at $3 70. Lambs sold at $3 25@4 75 for common to choice.

Receipts—Cattle, 800 head; calves, 20 head; hogs, 17,000 head; sheep, 5,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Hogs easy at $3 40@4 30; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 2,100 head.

Cattle steady at $2 25@5 00; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head.

Sheep steady at $1 00@3 75; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,500 head; lambs steady at $2 50@4 00.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—Receipts of sale stock cattle, of odd ends, about three loads held over. The demand continues slow and prices weak.

Hogs—Receipts, 35 cars; market slow; Yorkers, fair to choice, $4 35@4 40; roughs, $3 50@3 75; pigs, good to choice, $4 35@4 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 30 cars; market slow. Lambs, choice to extra prime selected, $4 35@4 50; culls and common, $2 25@3 25. Sheep, choice to prime export wethers, $4 00@4 25; fair to good mixed weights, $2 00@2 25; culls and common sheep, $1 25@1 75.

Pittsburg Bonds Abroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Allegheny Valley 7 3-10s, coupon, 103; do. coupon, 129½; Pittsburg, St. Louis & Cincinnati, registered coupon, 113½; do. coupon, 113¾; Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg Branch, coupon, 101½; Western New York & Pennsylvania trust certificates, 4@4¼.

Specie Movement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The export of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $326,009 in gold, and $681,908 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $26,530; silver, $17,618; dry goods, $3,113,087; general merchandise, $7,756,787.

TRY TO EXPLAIN DREAMS.

European Scientists Give the Subject Serious Attention.

The causes and classification of dreams is a subject that, although it has been discussed from time immemorial, seems to be as little understood, beyond a certain point, as it was ages ago, says the New York "World." At the hypnotic congress, held in Paris recently, much time was spent in considering this question, and though some interesting theories were brought forth the savants were but little wiser when the discussion ended than when it began.

A compatriot of Ibsen, Dr. Mourley Vold, professor in the University of Christiana, gave the result of numerous experiments made upon himself and others who had lent themselves to the cause of science in trying to ascertain the dividing line between the role played in dreams by the cutaneous and muscular senses and between the true images of the day and the phantoms of the night.

You rarely dream, this savant says, that you are lying down, but generally that you are standing or sitting in a way corresponding to the position of the member which makes its impression upon the mind. For example, if one dreams that he is standing on tiptoe, it will be found that his toes are pressing hard against the footboard of the bed. Dreams of walking, running, dancing and the like are always produced by the position of the feet.

Another of this doctor's theories is that when we dream our minds, to a certain extent, become as they were when we were children. In support of this he says that when a dreamer, with half-awakened sense, sees his hand before him, he instinctively begins to count the fingers. This is because the dormant senses reduce the sleeper's mind to a childish state of feebleness, and it is in infancy that our first lessons in computation begin upon our fingers.

The visual impressions of the day form another class of dreams. Dr. Mourley Vold is of the opinion that happy days are followed by pleasant dreams, and vice versa. Everyone knows, however, that this is not always the case.

At the conclusion of the learned Norwegian's address one of the oldest of his listeners—one of the most celebrated physicians in Paris—remarked to a colleague that if one has had bad dreams it is because of indigestion or too much clothes on the bed, or too little air in the room, or because his wife snores, or because he is lying in an uncomfortable position, and that with proper precautions there should be only pleasant dreams or none at all.

THREE NEW WOMEN.

But Could Not Get Along Without the Old Man.

Harper's Bazar.

"If I do say it, father, we've got three of the smartest girls in the country."

As she spoke Mrs. Oldkind's eyes beamed with pride and pleasure behind her gold-rimmed glasses.

"They are smart," her husband admitted, without any perceptible reluctance. "But what put that idea into your head, mother?"

"Mrs. Simpson was speaking about them to-day. 'Why,' says she, 'Mrs. Oldkind,' says she, 'your daughters are those new women everybody's talking about now. There's Mary studying to be a doctor at a medical college, and Abigail prominent in women suffrage and temperance reform. If they aren't new women,' says she, 'I'd like to know who the new women are anyway.'"

"Yes, they're new women all right enough," he said, reflectively. "By-the-bye, Mary wrote me to-day asking for $50 for a special course of something or other with a long Latin name."

"What a student she is! But I'm afraid she'll work to hard. She's so ambitious," said the anxious mother.

"She wants to take everything in sight, that's certain. Let me see, Martha's expense check is due to-morrow, isn't it? It was $100 last time, and I don't suppose it has fallen off any, has it?"

"It's only a hundred, father, because she won that scholarship, you know, from all those men. She's a new woman, every inch of her, is Martha."

"I received a letter from Abigail to-day, too," he continued. "She says she will be up at the capital a week longer on that temperance legislative committee, and she thinks she can worry along on $25 if I will send it."

"She's doing a wonderful work, Abigail is," the mother said, proudly. "They're all doing wonderful work. They're new women through and through, every one of them. I tell you, father, the men of the country must wake up or else new women will be ahead of them in everything. Just think, there's Abigail up there at the capital now introducing bills—just think of it! Introducing bills! There's a new woman for you—introducing bills in the assembly!"

"Yes, mother," her husband said, with a sigh, as he added a little column of figures he had jotted down before him, "these new women are wonderful creatures. They can introduce bills all right, but when it comes to paying 'em there's nothing perceptible the matter with the old man."

SMALL CHECKS A BOTHER.

The Reason Big Houses Pay Little Bills in Cash.

A seaside hotel proprietor, wishing to close his season's accounts with one of the largest upholstering establishments in this city, wrote for his balance a few days ago, says the New York "Herald," requesting a check for the $4 32 that stood to his credit. He was surprised the day following to receive a registered letter containing four $1 bills and 16 2-cent postage stamps.

He made inquiries of his neighbors and learned that not only this particular business house, but many others in New York city, were in the habit of paying small amounts in cash, rather than by check.

"The reason for mailing cash instead of checks in settlement of small accounts," said the manager of one of these houses in answer to my question, "is twofold. For one thing, out banks object to small checks. We have accounts only with big banks, doing a business of many hundreds of thousands or millions a year, and a mass of small checks would tend to bother them greatly. Some banks won't take accounts except with the understanding that small checks will not be drawn upon them, except occasionally.

"The principal reason, though, is to guard against the raising of checks. Any check under $10 is very easily raised, and there are so many petty sharpers engaged in that business that we are apt to be greatly bothered and fretted by these little frauds. We find that it is much cheaper for us, in these days of cheap registry, to settle such accounts in bills and postage stamps, and pay the registry charges, than to run the risk of loss and trouble by sending a lot of little checks all over the country."

Accomplished Teachers Needed.

Australian teachers must have varied accomplishments. In a Sydney paper recently appeared: "Wanted, a man able to teach French and the piano, and to look after a stud bull."

TURKEY MUST STOP RIOTS.

AMBASSADORS TALK IN NO UNCERTAIN WAY TO THE SULTAN'S REPRESENTATIVES.

A UNITED STATES DEMAND.

THE SAFETY OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES REQUESTED BY MINISTER TERRELL.

TROOPS ARE STILL ON DUTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—After a conference of the ambassadors to-day energetic representations were made to the Turkish foreign minister complaining of the excesses committed as much by the police as by the Mussulman populace on the prisoners and wounded on Monday and Tuesday, many of whom were dispatched with bludgeons while others were most cruelly maltreated. The representatives of the powers begged the foreign minister to take measures to prevent the foreign residents of Constantinople from suffering and to restore order.

The United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, also made representations to the Turkish government, requesting that steps be taken to insure the safety of the United States missionaries in the Koumkapon quarter.

Messrs. Chirton and Hunter, the newly appointed United States consuls, started for Erzeroum and Harpool, respectively, to-day, without their exequaturs. The British consul at Trebizonde has been instructed to grant them every facility and protection in the accomplishment of their journey and in establishing themselves at their posts.

The Turkish quarters are guarded throughout the night in order to prevent the Mussulman inhabitants from coming out and renewing the disturbances. The city is now tranquil, although it is still patrolled by troops and police, and there is yet much apprehension among the Armenians. The Softas were especially guilty of great excesses on Tuesday, and especially during the raid on the Armenian quarter which they made at night. At Tookurtchesme, near Stamboul, the students and populace broke into an Armenian building, killed 15 persons and wounded 35 others. In addition, it is said, they immediately conveyed the bodies to the shore and threw them into the sea.

Fierce Fight at Scutari.

There was another fierce fight in an Armenian cafe at Scutari, during which several persons were killed and wounded on both sides. At Hasskoin a number of Armenian houses were broken into and sacked by the Softas, who killed several Armenians inhabiting these buildings. On the other hand, at Karqumruk, near Stamboul, revolvers were fired from the windows of Armenian houses and all the Armenian inhabitants were arrested. Owing to the threats of the Softas the Armenian college at Galatea has been closed.

At the invitation of the Armenian notabilities, acting at the request of the Turkish government, some of the Armenians who had sought refuge in the Koumkapon cathedral have returned to their homes; but the majority refuse to leave the sacred edifice out of fear of being arrested and maltreated by the Turks.

The arrests of Armenians continue to be made in all parts of the city and the police are making domiciliary visits wherever the Armenians live and are searching all the Armenian stores. There were further troubles yesterday at Tophane, during which about 40 persons were wounded.

A deputation composed of 40 leading Armenians called at the British embassy today to see the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie. They were informed that Sir Philip was absent; but they said they had come to see him and would wait there until he appeared.

The Armenian church here and other churches situated in different parts of the Turkish capital, are still crowded with refugees. There are nearly 500 Armenians in the patriarchate church alone. The scenes in the churches are heartrending in the extreme. Many women and children are bewailing the loss of their husbands and fathers. The Armenians declare that the Turkish mob committed the most terrible excesses in the Karaghiomkuk quarter of Constantinople during the night of Monday, the date when the rioting first broke out. A woman named Aghavni was ripped open, it is claimed, and the same woman's daughter, only 14 years old, was assaulted.

It is still impossible to give the exact number of killed or wounded. All the accounts concur in saying that the Turkish police countenanced the excesses. According to the Armenians about 200 persons were killed during the rioting.

Turkish Official Resigns.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Advices from Constantinople received here say that the Turkish minister of the interior has resigned.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Foreign office officials have expressed the opinion that the disturbances at Constantinople will seriously embarrass the powers in their efforts to bring about reform in Armenia. They hold that a heavy responsibility rests upon the Armenians for precipitating the riots at Constantinople, and the opinion is gaining ground that the recent events there have caused a revulsion of feeling throughout Europe, and those who were urging their governments to take immediate steps to deliver the Armenians from oppression begin to see distinctly that there is another side to the question.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily News" says that 1,000 to 1,200 Armenians have been imprisoned at their capital. "It is now absolutely certain," the correspondent adds, "that 81 bodies of Armenians have been given up by the Turkish officials to the Armenian hospital at Stamboul. All were in a fearful condition, some having as many as 30 wounds."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs that he learns privately that the number of Turks killed on Monday in the riots of Constantinople was 48, and of Armenians 111. The number of wounded on both sides was several hundred.

Looking for Lenz's Murderers.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Armenian correspondent of the "Daily News" says that Shakir Pasha, who has been appointed by the sultan to carry out projected reforms in Armenia, has granted permission to William A. Sachtleben, the St. Louis bicyclist, to go to Bayazid, and will accompany him; besides, he has promised to aid him in clearing up the matter of the murder of Frank Lenz, the American bicyclist, for which purpose Mr. Sachtleben went to Turkey.

Will Wed an English Lord.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 5.—The engagement is announced of Lord Bennett, of the English peerage, son of the Earl of Tankerville, and Miss Leonora van Marter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. van Marter, of this city. Lord Bennett arrived Monday, and is quartered at the Union club. The wedding will be quiet, and will probably take place in the latter part of October. His lordship is 33 years old, and has become prominent through his active interest in the slum work of London. Miss van Marter was born and educated in Europe.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

HELPED DURANT LITTLE.

The Defense Has Proved Nothing It Promised to Do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—To the surprise of everybody, the Durant defense today began the calling of witnesses to show the previous good character of the young Sunday school superintendent. By the prosecution this step is interpreted to mean that the defense had introduced all of the evidence it has to refute the mass of testimony piled up by the people. If this be true, the verdict is a foregone conclusion. Not only has the defense failed to establish an alibi for Durant, but it has actually strengthened the case against the prisoner.

Miss Cunningham, the newspaper reporter, who was threatened with imprisonment yesterday because she would not answer a question propounded to her by the defense, again this morning refused to divulge the source of her information with regard to the nature of Mrs. Leake's testimony, but instead of sending her to prison, the court took the matter under advisement until next Tuesday. In a similar case the supreme court of California sustained the position of a newspaper reporter, and the court is in doubt of its power in the premises.

Rev. J. George Gibson, pastor of the Emmanuel church, was called by the defense for the purpose of identifying specimens of his handwriting. The witness refused positively to identify any of the specimens handed to him. He said the writing looked like his own, but, as the document had not been in his possession for some time, if at all, he could not positively identify the writing. Attorney Duprey announced in his opening statement that he would prove that Mr. Gibson directed the wrapper in which Blanche Lamont's rings were returned to Mrs. Noble.

The defense summoned ex-Congressman Henley and several other witnesses to show the bad reputation of Attorney Quinlan, who testified that on the afternoon of April 3 he saw Durant and Blanche Lamont walking toward Emmanuel church. Fifteen witnesses were placed on the stand to show the previous good reputation of Durant. The prosecution expects to have no difficulty in proving that Durant's immorality was notorious among the lower classes, with whom he often associated.

As Monday is Labor day in California, court adjourned until Tuesday.

WARSHIPS FOR CUBA.

Spain Has Sent Three More Cruisers and Two Gunboats.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—The unarmored cruisers Alphonso XII and Marques Ensenada have been ordered to proceed to Cuba immediately. The Alphonso XII. carries six 16-centimeter guns and 10 smaller guns, and is provided with five torpedo tubes. The Marques Ensenada carries four 12-centimeter guns and nine smaller guns. The speed of the Alphonso XII. is 17½ knots, and of the Esenada 15 knots. Two new gunboats purchased by the Spanish government for use in Cuban water sailed today from Greenock, Scotland, for Cuba, convoyed by a Spanish cruiser.

The Spanish government has taken steps to insure the safety of the gunboats being built for Spain on the Clyde, and which, it was reported, the insurgents of Cuba intended to prevent reaching Cuba.

It is officially reported that in the engagement between the insurgents and Spanish troops at Las Varas, near Sancti Spiritus, the insurgents lost 40 killed and had 136 wounded. Among the latter was Serefin Sanchez, who led the insurgents.

KEY WEST, Oct. 4.—The steamship Mascotte, from Havana, brings word that an engagement occurred on September 29, between Spaniards and Cubans, in which the latter were victorious. The Spanish loss was 150 killed; the insurgents 80 killed and wounded. General Sanchez commanded the insurgents and General Robin the Spaniards.

Dispatches from Puerto Principe, Cuba, say that at a meeting of the Cuban provincial delegates, the report of the special committee appointed to draft a constitution was adopted, the fundamental laws of the republic were proclaimed, and the independence of the island from Spain solemnly declared. The provisional government of General Maceo gives way to a permanent organization, with Salvador Cisneros as president and Bartolome Masso as vice-president, and a complete cabinet.

GREENHALGE RENOMINATED.

Named by Massachusetts Republicans for the Third.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—Curtis J. Gould was permanent chairman of the Republican state convention, which met in Music hall to-day. The platform adopted condemns the Democratic tariff policy, and says the Republican party is not pledged to any schedules, but offers to each American industry such protection as shall equalize differences in price of labor "and that the farmer and the miner are as much entitled to it as the manufacturer."

On the currency question, the platform says the government should maintain each dollar which it issues on a par with its standard gold dollar, and should not permit the free coinage of silver at any ratio not established by international agreement.

The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is urged; civil service reform is indorsed, and a restrictive immigration law is advocated. The platform says "that church and state should be separate and independent in fact as well as in theory." The platform closes with a plea for additional laws against prize fighting.

Ex-Governor Long placed Governor Greenhalge in nomination for a third term. There were no other nominations, and the chairman ordered a ballot. Just before the balloting commenced the leaders of the opposition to Govenor Greenhalge passed up and down the aisles distributing ballots marked "For governor, Elijah A. Morse, of Canton," and it became evident that the plan of last night was to be carried out, at least in part. The ballot resulted as follows: Greenhalge, 1,363; Morse, 391; scattering, 8.

All the other nominations were made by acclamation. The ticket as completed contains only one new name, that of the candidate for state treasurer, and is as follows:

For governor, Frederick T. Greenhalge; lieutenant-governor, Roger Wolcott; secretary of state, Wm. M. Olin; treasurer, E. P. Shaw; auditor, J. W. Kimball; attorney-general, H. M. Knowlton.

ACTIVITY AT HEADQUARTERS.

Democratic and Republican Committees Hard at Work.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—There was an air of noteworthy activity at the new state Democratic headquarters, in the Girard house, to-day. Secretary Matt Savage was in charge, Chairman Wright having been obliged to go to his home to give attention to some private business. Among the callers was Judge Noyes, one of the candidates for judge of the superior court. The judge would not talk politics. Secretary Savage stated that the committee is devoting its time in the direction of perfecting the party organization throughout the state, and in laboring to bring out the Democratic vote in November.

State Chairman Quay was at the Republican headquarters most of the day. He departed for Beaver Falls to-night, however. Chairman Frank Willing Leach, of the executive committee, with a corps of stenographers and typewriters, was busily engaged with the mass of correspondence, and in adjoining rooms Secretaries Rex and Andrews seemed to have as much to do as it was possible for them to handle. A large corps of clerks and many typewriters are employed at the headquarters, nearly every room in the house being taken up for the work of the campaign.

GIVEN OVATIONS AT ALL POINTS.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S TOUR OF OHIO IS LIKE A TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

SENATOR HILL IS TO HELP.

He Will Make Several Speeches Through the State.

TOM L. JOHNSON DISLIKES BRICE.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

CELINA, O., Oct. 4.—Ex-Governor Campbell's campaign is fast obtaining resemblance to a triumphal tour. This afternoon at Rockford, Mercer county, he addressed the largest meeting held since the county was erected 50 years ago. His audience contained hundreds of Populists and Republicans, and at its close dozens of the former faith announced their intention of returning to the Democratic fold.

The Republicans of this senatorial district yesterday indorsed the Populist candidate for state senator, W. F. Conley. Dr. J. A. Norton, Governor Campbell's speaking partner, created a sensation by denouncing a deal that had been made whereby Foraker was to get Conley's vote if elected. This was denied by Ed Davidson, a Populist leader. To-night at Celina Dr. Norton repeated the charge, and produced the statements of the Republican delegation to the convention, wherein it was alleged that Conley could not have been nominated had not the pledge been given. It is believed that this will lead to a revolt among the Populists. Ninety per cent of them were formerly Democrats.

The meeting to-night was the largest in Celina's history, nearly 3,000 people being in attendance. The hall provided had to be given up, because the throng could not be accommodated. The governor, speaking from the veranda of the Ells house, reiterated his charge of the bribery of $8,000 to pass the mechanics' lien bill, made last night at Morrow, and declared that he had other material ready.

En route to this place to-day his train was stopped at Greenville, Lewisburg, Coldwater, Ansonia and St. Henrys, although his coming had not been announced. At each place he was tendered great demonstrations, cannon being fired, and the school children turned out to greet him. To-morrow meetings will be held at Van Wert and Sidney, and the indications are they will be in keeping with the tremendous turnouts that have taken place since the monster demonstration at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—Governor Campbell's direct charge that the state treasury is virtually bankrupt, and that the Republicans are juggling the figures to cover up the fact; that the sale of the Hocking canal to railway companies was virtually a steal, and that it was engineered by D. L. Sleeper, of Athens, who is to be speaker of the next house if it is Republican, and M. B. Earnhart, who is a candidate in this county for re-election to the senate; and that the bill extending the mechanics' lien law to material men was put through the present Republican legislature at an expense to its beneficiaries of $8,000, representing in fact a bribe, have put the Republicans on the defensive, but they are making a very weak defense. So far they have only cried out against "mud-slinging."

The Prohibitionists to-day certified their state ticket to the secretary of state as the law requires, and it will be put on the Australian ballot. This was the last day on which this could be done.

The Democratic state executive committee announced to-night that Senator David B. Hill, of New York, will make several speeches in the Ohio campaign. The first will be at Lima, on October 26. He will also speak at Cincinnati, the time to be fixed later.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—Hon. Tom L. Johnson reached the city to-day after an absence of a few weeks, and was interview to-night on state politics. He said:

"I sincerely hope that Campbell will be elected, and will do what I can to help him. They have asked men to speak for him, and if my time serves, and the condition of my invalid father, who is with me, permits, I will do so.'

"How about Brice?"

"I do not enthuse much about him."

"Dou you think the silver men can hurt him?"

"Very likely they can. It makes very little difference to them, and to some others, perhaps, whether they have Brice or Foraker in the senate. There are very few questions on which these men would cast different votes, because they are both gold men and both protectionists. That is the trouble about Brice. I cannot see why there should be protectionists in more than one party. Surely one large party is enough to advocate the cause of protection."

Mr. Johnson in the course of the talk said that it was a financial detriment to Brice to be in the senate, and that he really could not afford the time he devoted in that body.

"Why is he there, then?" was asked.

"There is a great dignity about it. Let me tell you, it is no small thing to represent the great state of Ohio in the senate. Then, too, probably Mr. Brice wants to be where he can be of service to his friends. He certainly does not stay in the senate in order to advance the interests of any principles of government he maintains."

IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

That Is Where the Prize Fight Will Likely Take Place.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 5.—Up to this hour, no point has been settled upon for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. The Indian territory towns are asking for it. There are several representatives down from there, putting forth reasons why their respective localities should have it. There is no serious thought of going to Mexico, Arizona, Colorado or California, as has been suggested. It is nearly certain that some point in Indian territory will be selected.

Next Monday or Tuesday the Florida athletic club will meet in this city, and consider all the propositions, and hear each representative at that meeting. Brady will appear for Corbett and Julian for Fitzsimmons. As soon as the place is determined by that meeting, it will be given out to the world. This is the exact situation upon that point. Then the partially constructed amphitheater will be pulled down, taken to the point selected, and erected and completed within 10 or 15 days. It will be in easy access of Dallas, and gained at little or no expense more than here.

Secretary Wheelock says it is an absolute certainty that the fight will come off. "There is nothing easier than finding ground to fight upon," said he. "The plan seems to be to concentrate the crowd at Dallas, and go hence to the ring. The Indian territory is 80 miles above us, and can be made in a three hours' run. The greatest effort will be made to get all tourists to Dallas, if only to make good to its citizens some of the $100,000 they have invested.

After the grip, diphtheria, pneumonia, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla is of wonderful benefit in imparting the strength and vigor so much desired.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act easily yet promptly and effectively.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

It Starts Upon Its Trip to the Atlanta Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The special train over the Pennsylvania railroad bearing the Liberty bell and the official escort pulled out of Broad street station at 8 o'clock this morning for Atlanta, where it is scheduled to arrive at 2 o'clock October 8. En route the train will stop at various cities and towns in the south, in order that the citizens may be given an opportunity to see the bell. The train is made up of five Pullmans, a combination and a flat car, upon which the bell rests, and is in charge of Thomas Puddy, tourist agent of the Pennsylvania.

Beside the committee of 25 councilmen the official escort includes: Mayor Chas. F. Warwick, President Judge Boyer, W. J. Latta, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad George W. Boyd, Director of Public Works Thomas M. Thompson and Director of Public Safety Abraham M. Beitler and William H. Lambert.

Wilmington will be the first stop, the train arriving there at 8:25 and leaving at 8:58. At Elkton, Md., where the citizens have arranged for a big reception to the bell, the train will stop 17 minutes, and then speed on to Baltimore, arriving in the Monumental City at 10:44. Here a stop of 32 minutes will be made. Washington will be reached at 12:17 p. m., where the train will remain until 2 o'clock. Brief stops will then be made at Alexandria, Quantico, Fredericksburg, Milford, Doswell and Ashland. At 7:13 Richmond will be reached. Here one of the longest stops of the trip will be made, the train not pulling out of the city until 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

The following stops then will be made in Virginia, in addition to those above mentioned: Petersburg, Nottaway C. H., Crewo, Farmville, Lynchburg, Bedford, Roanoke, Christiansburg, East Radford, Wytheville and Glade Springs. At 2:30 p. m., October 6, the special is due to reach Bristol, Tenn., where a stop of 30 minutes will be made. Short stops are scheduled for Johnson City, Greenville and Morristown, Tenn., the train arriving at Knoxville at 7 p. m., October 6. At 8 o'clock the following morning the special will leave Knoxville, making brief stops at Loudon, Athens and Cleveland, Tenn., reaching Chattanooga at 11:30 a. m. The bell will be on exhibition in Chattanooga until the following morning at 7 o'clock. Brief stops will then be made at Dalton and Rome, Ga., Atlanta being reached at 2 p. m., October 8. At the latter city an elaborate public reception has been planned.

ACTIONS FOR CONTEMPT.

PERSONS GET IN TROUBLE OVER THE DURANT TRIAL.

McCoy Fined and a Reporter Ordered Committed to Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The trial of Theodore Durant was replete with sensations to-day. Henry J. McCoy, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, who was cited for contempt last Monday for telling Juror Truman that if he did not hang Durant the people would hang him, was fined $250, with the alternative of five days in the county jail. During the cross-examination of a witness summoned by the defense the prosecution developed the fact that a student at Cooper medical college who did not attend the lecture delivered by Dr. Cheney on the afternoon of April 3 was recorded present in the rollcall book. This testimony is of the greatest importance to the prosecution from the fact that it shows the unreliability of the rollcall book, in which Durant was recorded present on the afternoon that Blanche Lamont was murdered.

The last sensation of the day was an order made by the court committing Miss Carrie Cunningham, a newspaper reporter, to the county jail for refusing to answer a question. The defense desired to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Leake, who said she did not tell Miss Cunningham that she saw Durant and Miss Lamont enter Emanuel Baptist church on the afternoon of April 3. Miss Cunningham testified that Mrs. Leake did not tell her what she had seen, but when asked to reveal the source of her information the witness declined to answer. An order was made committing the witness to the county jail for contempt, but, on motion of the defense, it was made to go into effect to-morrow morning, when Miss Cunningham will be given another chance to answer the question.

The defense placed on the stand today eight more students who attended the lecture delivered by Dr. Cheney on the afternoon of April 3 to testify as to whether they had answered to Durant's name at rollcall. Each witness gave a negative answer. With the exception of six all the members of the class have now been asked this question. One of the students has died since April 3, and the prosecution has been unable to obtain the attendance of the other five in court. Not a student was found who remembered having seen Durant at the lecture.

Attorney Duprey called the attention of the court to the fact that Robert N. Lynch, private secretary to Rev. J. George Gibson, was in the court room, and asked to have him removed. The court said Lynch could not be removed until he were subpenaed as a witness, when he could be excluded like all other witnesses. A subpena was made out for Lynch, and he was ordered to leave the room.

The defense endeavored to show by F. A. Ross, a student at Cooper medical college, that on the afternoon that Blanche Lamont was murdered he and Durant took a walk from the college to the vicinity of the Golden Gate. Ross remembered that he and Durant had taken such a walk, but said he could not fix the date.

The Praise of Sozodont,

Like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves, as well as beautifies, the teeth. Hence it is the standard Tooth Wash of the period.

LOOKS LIKE FUSION.

Opposition to Tammany Apparently Getting Together Again.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—To-day the committee on nominations, appointed by the Republican county convention, held a meeting, and extended an invitation to all organizations which have expressed a desire to unite with the Republican party, to a conference to-morrow. Mr. Platt has several times declared in favor of a straight ticket.

The names of the committee of 50 of the chamber of commerce, the successors to the committee of 70, which figured so conspicuously in the last campaign, were announced to-day. They include: Joseph H. Choate, Charles S. Fairchild, Abram S. Hewitt, Seth Low, Peter B. Olney, Elihu Root, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Cornelius N. Bliss, William B. Hornblower, James C. Carter, J. Pierpont Morgan, Wheeler H. Peckham and Carl Schurz.

The Good Government clubs held a meeting to-night and decided that no steps should be taken to complete the Good Government ticket until the result of the efforts for fusion instituted by the chamber of commerce should be known. The new county committee of the state Democracy appointed a committee to confer with the other organizations moving for a union ticket.

An Attack on Soup.

A degenerate Frenchman, M. Furetirees, has attacked the national soup. He asserts that it causes a distention of the stomach that is fatal to the digestion of the solids that follow; that it has little or no nourishment in it, and that, as it is usually eaten hot, it injures the enamel of the teeth.

MORE RUMORS OF TROUBLE.

ALLEGATIONS THAT UNCLE SAM WILL INSIST UPON JUSTICE TO VENEZUELA.

ARE OF DOUBTFUL VERACITY.

Secretary Olney Refuses to Talk Upon the Subject.

WHAT HAS PROBABLY BEEN DONE.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—There are renewed stories that the United States is about to get into trouble with Great Britain over the Venezuela question. It is now said that Secretary of State Olney has prepared a dispatch to Ambassador Bayard of a positive and unequivocal nature, which will raise an issue that can only be settled by one or the other government retreating from its position or by war. It is alleged this dispatch will be sent immediately after the return of the president to Washington.

The dispatch, it is said, will assert that the claims set up by Great Britain are in the nature of an attempt to seize American territory; that the United States will never consent to it unless settled by arbitration; that if it is a mere boundary dispute, Great Britain's refusal to submit it to arbitration is against the precedents set by Great Britain herself; and that if, on the contrary, the boundary dispute is a mere subterfuge by which to acquire territory, it is directly in violation of the Monroe doctrine, and will not be permitted.

Secretary Olney refused to-day to say anything regarding the status of the negotiations over the Venezuelan affairs. He declined to discuss the reports that Ambassador Bayard had been or is to be instructed to notify Great Britain that unless the latter agreed within 90 days to submit the Venezuelan boundary dispute to arbitration the United States would enforce the Monroe doctrine.

It hardly required a denial by Secretary Olney of these reports to discredit them. When one government informs another that it must do a certain thing within a given time the act constitutes an ultimatum. If this government were disposed to send an ultimatum to Great Britain anent the Venezuelan boundary dispute, the alternative for Great Britain's failure to comply with the terms of the ultimatum would probably be something more specific than the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. But it is scarcely necessary to say that our negotiations with Great Britain over the Venezuelan affair have not approached a point where the sending of anything resembling an ultimatum has become a reasonable probability.

From the best information obtainable here, it appears that what the state department has recently done in the Venezuelan affair has been to send to Ambassador Bayard, for presentation to the British government, a carefully prepared statement of our view of the case. In this, it is believed, it has been made clear that the United States regards the British claims in Venezuela as excessive, and hitherto undisputed facts of history are cited to show that the boundary line Great Britain now seems disposed to insist on, incloses a large extent of territory to which, so far as this government has been able to discover, she can establish no valid title. This statement of the American view of the affair, it is understood, was accompanied by instructions to Ambassador Bayard to again press urgently on the British government our strong desire that the dispute between the latter and Venezuela be submitted to arbitration.

As it is known the administration regards the Monroe doctrine as involved in this British-Venezuelan question, no doubt is felt that Mr. Bayard was instructed to include this fact in his representations to the British foreign minister, in order to strengthen the argument in favor of arbitration. It is felt to be the desire of the administration to obtain, at the earliest possible moment, from the British government an expression of its feeling on these renewed representations regarding the Venezuelan affair, so that congress may be enlightened on the subject when it assembles, or soon thereafter, and may thus be enabled to second the efforts of the executive to secure for a sister republic what this government regards as simple justice.

Further than that the secretary is not likely to proceed, for as an ultimatum is really a step toward war, to deliver such might be regarded as an infringement of the constitutional right of congress."

THE SYNOD ADJOURNS.

Lively Time at Coal Center Over College Trustees.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COAL CENTER, Oct. 5.—This was a busy day in the Cumberland Presbyterian synod. The report of the committee on education, Dr. J. L. Goodknight, chairman, after speaking of Waynesburg college, detailed at great length the desirability of the establishment of dehominational homes at state colleges and universities. This was ordered stricken out on the ground that the synod was not ready to enter upon work in this field.

It had been expected that this report would refer to the case of Dr. A. B. Miller, of Waynesburg college, but it did not. The college case did come up, however, during the day in the matter of the nomination of a board of eleven trustees as follows: Hon. D. S. Walton, J. T. Iams, J. B. Donley, J. W. Ray, R. L. Crawford, A. F. Silveus, N. B. Evans, Oliver Conger, W. I. Lindley, John Rose and N. H. Biddle.

There was much opposition to A. F. Silveus on the ground that he had not taken sufficient interest in college affairs. A motion to substitute the old board of trustees for the eleven named by the committee was lost, and then was taken up a motion to substitute the names of Revs. J. T. Neel, H. G. Teagarden, A. H. Whatley and J. R. Henry in place of J. B. Donley, A. F. Silveus, W. I. Lindley and Oliver Conger. Dr. Miller, president of the college, opposed the substitution and argued that it was desirable to have men on the board living at or near Waynesburg. A vote was taken on the substitute and it was carried. The report as amended was then adopted, leaving the board composed thus: Hon. D. S. Walton, Dr. J. T. Iams, Hon. J. W. Ray, R. L. Crawford, Esq., all of Waynesburg; Rev. J. T. Neel, Merrittstown; Rev. A. H. Whatley, Carmichalls; N. B. Evans, Ten Mile; Rev. J. R. Henry, Pittsburg; John Rose, Lippencott; Rev. H. G. Teagarden, Elmora; N. H. Biddle, Carmichaels.

The report naming members of standing committees was then adopted.

The committee on the appeal of Rev. C. H. Lincoln from the synod's finding reported that it would recommend that the appeal be allowed to take its proper course. The report was accepted and the synod's judiciary committee instructed to prepare an answer to the appeal when it is carried to the general assembly, and Rev. H. C. Bird, of Uniontown, was appointed to represent Pennsylvania synod.

A resolution was adopted instructing sessions in the future to send only representatives to synod who can remain the entire time, and giving notice that in the future no leaves of absence will be granted.

On motion of J. W. McKay the synod resolved to employ a man to take charge of the establishment of missions in Pennsylvania.

A short evening executive session was held to finish up several minor matters. After these had been attended to the synod went into a committee of the whole and held a public meeting, at which the Christian Endeavor movement was discussed. This ended the synod.

All day it was thought that the attempt to oust Dr. A. B. Miller from the presidency of Waynesburg college would be made, but Dr. Miller's enemies evidently concluded to let the matter rest for a year at least. The reason for this may be assigned to the fight over the selection of college trustees this afternoon. While it did not result in the election of an entire board favorable to Dr. Miller, his friends showed such strength as to show his opponents that an attempt aimed at his official head would fail in this session of the synod.

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GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Dun's Analysis Shows a Condition Approaching It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co. to-morrow will say:

Commercial failures in the third quarter of 1895 were 2,792, with liabilities of $32,167,179, averaging $11.521 per firm, against $10,028 last year, about 15 per cent more. The rate of commercial mortality, 2.34 failures in a quarter for every 1,000 firms in business, is lower than last year, and the proportion of defaulted liabilities to the solvent business, represented by payments through clearing houses, is but 2.49 per $1,000, against 2.77 last year. The defaulted liabilities per firm in business average $26 92, against $26 39 last year. The defaulted liabilities of the manufacturing class average $20,865, against $19,763 in the same quarter last year; in trading, $8,577, against $6,443 last year, and the banking failures, not included above, have been 31, with average liabilities of $114,000, against $110,036 last year. This analysis indicates a condition approaching, but not yet reaching, one of general prosperity.

Highly important comparisons of prices this week show, about September 3, the lowest range ever known for wholesale prices of all commodities, notwithstanding advances since March of 20 per cent in cotton goods, 40 per cent in boots and shoes, and 53 per cent in iron and steel products, while in woolen goods there has been scarcely any advance, and in all food products, taken together, a fall of 17 per cent. Comparisons show a fall in food products of 23.2 per cent in the five years since October, 1890; in woolen goods 22.5 per cent, in iron products 16.4 per cent, and in cotton goods 12.5 per cent, while boots and shoes are a little higher, and leather and hides much higher than five years ago.

The cotton market has mounted above 9 cents and holds in spite of realizing. Wheat is a shade weaker, and corn is but little lower.

The Pennsylvania has ordered 40,000 tons steel rails, and other roads 85,000, but the steel makers have bought their pig; Bessemer is lower, and also gray forge, and the demand for finished products is decidedly smaller, so that the average of iron prices turns downward, for the first time since February. Coke workers gain 6 per cent more wages, and coke is raised 18 to 33 per cent. Wool speculation continues, with enormous transactions. The manufacturer is doing well in dress goods and many specialties, but has lost a large share of the business in men's woolens, and wool is 1 per cent higher and goods 2 per cent lower than a year ago.

Failures in three days have been 207 in the United States, against 219 last year, and 41 in Canada, against 40 last year.

"Bradstreet's" to-morrow will say: Relief from the constant fear of gold withdrawals has been followed by a reassertion of speculative confidence, and by an irregular improvement in stock quotations, but at the close of the week bearish influences have reappeared, in sympathy with fears of a colapse of the mining share boom in London and Paris. The drop in exchange rates was even more sharp than had been expected, and though at the close of the week there was a natural reaction from the decline in the market, the current figures are sufficiently low to prevent gold shipments.

The following table, compiled by "Bradstreet's," show the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentages of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$664,011,053	16.6	....
Boston	106,616,575	15.2	....
Chicago	95,267,009	5.7	....
Philadelphia	78,456,593	7.2	....
St. Louis	23,859,982	32.2	....
San Francisco	15,807,397	10.4	....
Pittsburg	14,673,927	10.6	....
Baltimore	13,104,454	6.5	....
Minneapolis	10,823,591	22.9	....
New Orleans	10,373,148	41.0	....
Kansas City	9,914,510	6.2	....
Houston	8,246,993	23.1	....
Detroit	6,386,190	9.0	....
Louisville	6,140,472	7.7	....
Cleveland	6,809,789	29.7	....

GRESHAM WANTED TO ACT.

Intended to Demonstrate the Monroe Doctrine Over Venezuela.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—From the information attainable it is scarcely to be inferred that the United States government has transmitted to England what may be properly termed, in diplomatic sense, an ultimatum with regard to the Venezuelan boundary question; but there is not the least doubt that the subject has been made a matter of correspondence by this government, and that England has been given to understand that Uncle Sam will tolerate neither bluffing nor sneaking on this question, but will insist on a prompt and proper settlement.

The late Secretary Gresham, not many days prior to his fatal illness, in talking with your correspondent on the Corinto matter explained that the United States was at a disadvantage concerning that incident because of the unwise course in substance that the Venezuelan question of the Nicaraguans. Secretary Gresham, in earnest tones and flashing eye, then said a question would soon arise which would enable this government to teach Great Britain that the Monroe doctrine was a vital, aggressive reality. He said would afford the administration an opportunity to manifest its real position with regard to the Monroe doctrine, and that the policy in view was sufficiently aggressive to meet the approval of the most extreme advocates of the Monroe doctrine. No doubt the policy adopted by Secretary Olney is the same that his predecessor had in view and would have enforced had he lived.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—N. Geach Burch, the Venezuelan consul here, in an interview to-day said there had been absolutely no new development in the boundary question in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela since Dr. Pulido, the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs, received Great Britain's decision in the matter some time ago. He thought, however, that Dr. Pulido's arrival in New York was possibly connected with a mission, entrusted to him by the Venezuelan government, to make further representations to the United States government.

MISSIONARY DEFALCATION.

First Official Report Made to the Episcopal Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—The two houses of the Episcopal convention held brief sessions to-day before going into joint session as the board of missions. In the house of deputies Rev. Dr. D. C. Roberts, of Concord, N. H., offered a resolution commending the governor and legislature of Texas for their stand on the prize fighting question. A white-haired delegate from Pennsylvania, James S. Biddle, objected to immediate consideration. He said he had no knowledge whatever of the action of the Texas people. This caused a roar of laughter in the staid convention, and the resolution was passed with a few faint noes.

The house of bishops transacted little business before the joint session, save the announcement of the standing committees.

One of the principal reports presented to the board of missions was the report of the executive committee of the American church missionary society, read by Secretary J. Thompson Cole. It was the first public and official utterance as to the embezzlement of $41,000 by the former treasurer, Henry A. Oakley, and the former secretary, Rev. Wm. A. Newbold. It had been hoped to avoid all public reference to the affair, but this was found impossible. The amount taken by Oakley has been computed to be $21,823 24 and by Newbold, $19,034 16, from September 1, 1887. The defalcation was made possible by the fact that there was no check on the accounts of either, save of the other officer, and upon this they relied for safety. The treasurer has reimbursed the society, but the secretary had no money or anyone sufficiently interested in him to make it good. The committee had decided not to prosecute either officer.

The society has charge of the domestic missions, as well as those in Cuba and Brazil. It was reported that wonderful progress had been made in Brazil, but that the outbreak of the war in Cuba had stopped promising work around Matanzas. The society, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has received $11,692 since August 31,1894. It has a balance now of $4,708.

The board of managers presented a lengthy printed report to the board of missions. Among other matters it had adopted a resolution that it was inconsistent to receive grants in money from the United States for any of its schools. The erection of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Tokio, Japan, under guarantee as to tenure of the property, was reported. The society's gross receipts for the fiscal year were $727,284, a handsome increase. Following the managers' report brief addresses were made on their work.

At the afternoon session Bishops Rulison and Barker presented reports on Alaska. Bishop Neeley said he would oppose the election of an Alaska bishop. Bishop Peterkin presented the work of Brazil; Bishop McClaren and Hon. Henry Forrister that in Mexico, and Bishop White that of home missions. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Armenian massacres, extending sympathy to missionaries in China, and demanding an investigation of the Bannock Indian troubles in Idaho.

Shipped the Wrong Body.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 4.—Mr. Blamer, of Green Hill, Wetzel county, was notified of his wife's death at the state insane asylum at Weston, and ordered the body sent him. When it arrived it was found the body was that of a young woman, whereas Mrs. Blamer is 75 years old, and is not dead. The body was sent back.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George Kieffer	Pittsburg
Philomena Koser	Pittsburg
Clifford Kearns	Wilkinsburg
Clara Champion	Wilkinsburg
Willard W. Young	Pittsburg
Dollie Baker	Pittsburg
F. C. J. Fuess	Pittsburg
Lulu B. Wood	Pittsburg
Matthew W. Stewart	Turtle Creek
Margaret B. Johnston	Patton township
David Kennedy	Pittsburg
Della Brown	Pittsburg
Louis Oldeniere	Pittsburg
Barbara Rihen	Pittsburg
Mandus Noll	Mifflin township
Mary Schaff	Mifflin township
Adolph Vollman	Allegheny
Lena Pfisterer	Pittsburg
Robert Johnston	Blythesdale
Alice Bynom	Blythesdale
Wm. Stanier, Jr.	Pittsburg
Maud I. Nelson	Pittsburg
Leopold W. Vilsack	Pittsburg
Nellie M. Vetter	Pittsburg
Thomas Morley	Carnegie
Mary A. Penlington	Carnegie
Thos. C. Moran	Carnegie
Emma B. Beale	Carnegie
Washington Brown	Pittsburg
Carrie Craig	Sewickley
Wm. Steinmetz	Allegheny
Lillie McClelland	Allegheny
Rudolph Graber	Allegheny
Louise Wegner	Pittsburg
William H. Farse	Murraysville
Lizzie Streck	Murraysville
Joseph Green	Sharpsburg
Mary Klaiber	Millvale
William Marks	Allegheny
Jennie Harbison	Allegheny
Francisco Fabbino	Sharpsburg
Lucia Fusara	Sharpsburg
Joseph Painter	Turtle Creek
Elizabeth A. Emanuel	Turtle Creek
Robert B. Patterson	Lawrence co
Jennie A. Patterson	Beaver co
L. V. Jackman	Coal Center
Iva N. Keenan	Monongahela
Rice A. Johnson	Pittsburg
Mary E. Carr	Pittsburg
James Singleton	Pittsburg
Lottie Garvey	Pittsburg
Wm. Bradshaw	Pittsburg
Mary Snowden	Pittsburg
Francis S. Haag	Philadelphia
Louise M. Allebrand	McKeesport
Scott D. Jones	Allegheny
Mamie Kitchen	Pittsburg
Thomas C. White	Allegheny
Lavina M. McFadden	Pittsburg
Lawrence Sefton	Tarentum
Mary Mehaffey	Pittsburg
Samuel A. Hamilton	McKeesport
Elizabeth Thompson	McKeesport
Albert Wiegand	Allegheny
Mary Reckinger	Pittsburg
Dennis Haggerty	Pittsburg
Elizabeth Rodgers	Pittsburg
Charles E. Lowe	Allegheny
Kate L. Gerba	Allegheny
Patrick Duffey	Wheeling
Annie Farrell	O'Hara twp
George Simon	McDonald
Mary Mitchell	McDonald
William Helen	Allegheny
Franzisca Weingaertner	Allegheny
Washington Weldon	Pittsburg
Beauty Tunion	Pittsburg
Wilhelm Koenig	Rankin
Charlotte Lanks	Braddock
Joseph Nicola	Millvale
Anna E. Schuck	Millvale
Peter Schiehl	West Liberty
Martina Sehay	St. Clair township
Morton McC. Hetrick	Braddock
Mary McC. Kele	Braddock

DIED.

SANDYS—On Wednesday, October 2, 1895, at 4:30 p. m., at 73 Cedar avenue, Allegheny, Charles A. Sandys, aged 23 years.

TONNER—On Tuesday, October 1, 1895, in his 34th year, Joseph A. Tonner.

GANNON—On Wednesday, October 2, 1895, at 7 a. m., Michael Gannon, in his 68th year.

LARKIN—On Wednesday, October 2, 1895, at 1:45 p. m., James J. Larkin, in his 51st year.

PAES—On Wednesday, October 2, 1895, Herman James, beloved son of Martin F. and Bridget Paes (nee McGinnis), aged 1 year 9 months and 10 days.

O'CONNOR—On Thursday, October 3, 1895, at 1 p. m., Annie, youngest daughter of Michael and Cathrine O'Connor (nee Pierce), aged 19 years.

MACKEY—On Thursday, October 3, 1895, at 4 p. m., Paul Gregory, infant son of the late James A. and Elizabeth Mackey (nee Mahoney), aged 1 year 4 months and 24 days.

DUFF—On Thursday, October 3, 1895, at 1 a. m., at the family residence, South Atlantic avenue, near Penn avenue, James T. Duff, in his 74th year.

WINSLOW—On Friday, October 4, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m., Annie Fraquair Lang, wife of Dr. William H. Winslow.

PAPPERT—On Thursday, October 3, 1895, at 11 p. m., Philip G. Pappert, son of the late Philip and Annie Pappert (nee Heckendorn), in his 8th year.

TRACEY—On Thursday, October 3, 1895, at 3:20, Mrs. Thomas Tracey, in the 46th year of her age.

BUTTON—On Friday, October 4, 1895, at 12 m., Horace S. Button, aged 54 years.

CARMICHAEL—On Friday, October 4, 1895, at 11:45 a. m., Lizzie S., wife of Samuel Carmichael, and only daughter of Sadie and the late Samuel McCutcheon, in her 24th year.

JOSEPH—On Wednesday evening, October 2, 1895, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Margaret Gray Joseph, widow of Benjamin Joseph, late of Morristown, Wales, at her home, No. 892 Second avenue, Pittsburg.

KEIL—Suddenly, at Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, October 2, 1895, Harry A. Keil, aged 32 years.

LOWRY—On Thursday, October 3, 1895, at 9:20 p. m., John, only son of Annie and James Lowry.

M'ROBERTS—On Friday, October 4, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., Agnes, wife of James McRoberts, aged 68 years.

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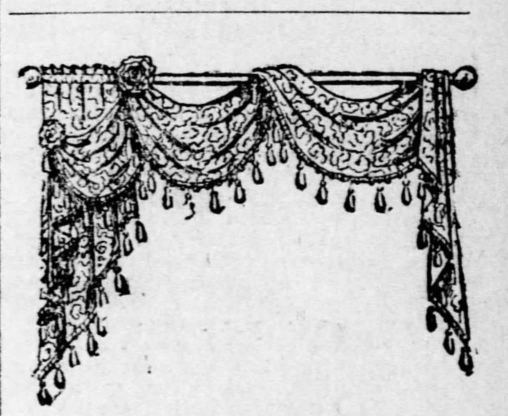

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